THE LITERARY DIGEST

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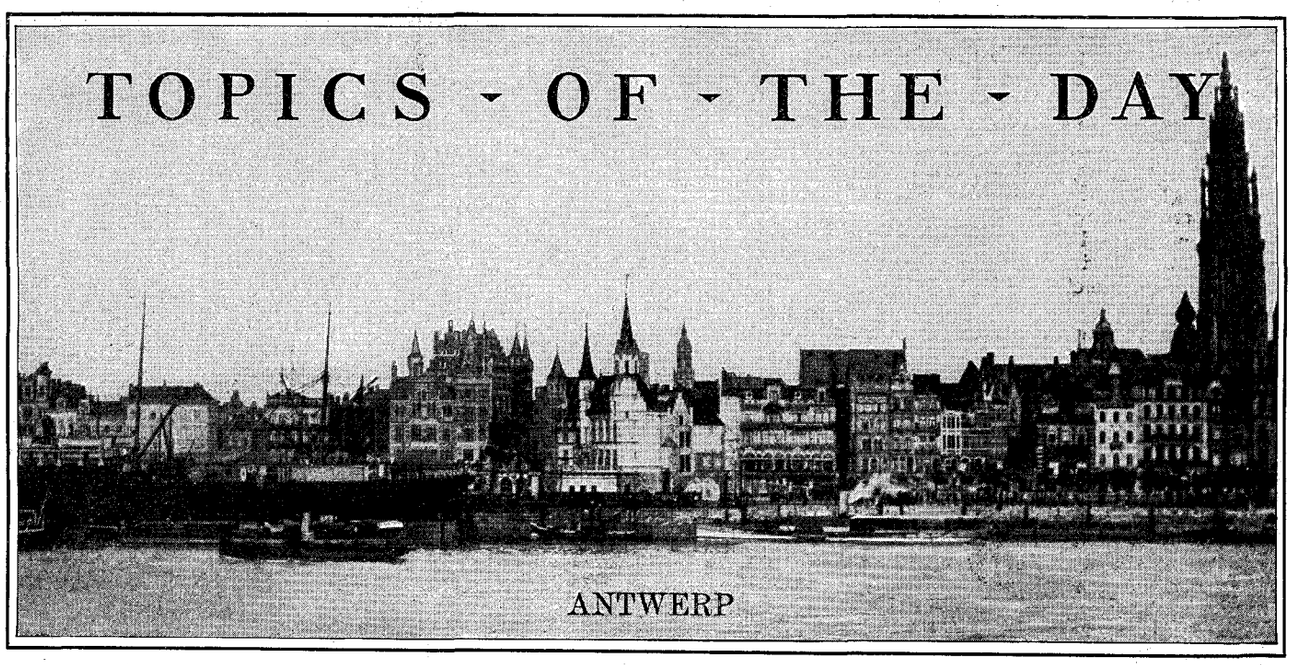
TOPICS OF THE DAY



ANTWERP

THE MEANING OF ANTWERP'S FALL

THE SWIFT COLLAPSE of Antwerp's defenses beneath the rain of German shells drives home to our press experts the lesson of Liége, Namur, and Maubeuge, that supposedly impregnable fortifications are powerless to resist the terrific bombardment of Germany's new huge siege-guns. It also evokes from editorial observers and military writers a number of extremely interesting surmises concerning Germany's motives for turning back to the attack of Antwerp after ignoring that city so long, and the probable consequences of its fall. Recalling Napoleon's remark, that Antwerp in the hands of a strong Continental Power would be "a pistol pointed at England's heart," some regard its capture as the prelude to a direct German attack against England by air and sea. Other interpretations are that the German forces are maneuvering for another dash against Paris; that they are preparing the way for a retreat; that they desired Antwerp for its own sake as a prize of war, and as virtually completing the occupation of Belgium; and that they needed it as the right base of a new and stronger line of defense against which the Allies are expected to spend their strength in vain, while Germany devotes her chief attention to crushing the Russian armies in the East.

Antwerp, one of the great gateways of Europe's trade, was regarded by many as the most effectively fortified city in Europe. In addition to its surrounding circles of powerfully armed and armored forts, planned by the famous Brialmont, it enjoyed the protection on more than one side of extensive diked meadows which could be flooded at will, like the fields of Holland. According to the official report from Berlin, the first shot against Antwerp was fired on September 28, and the German infantry were able to occupy the city without opposition on the afternoon of October 9, most of the half million inhabitants having fled to Holland or England, and the defending forces, Belgian and British, having made good their retreat after a heroic but hopeless defense. When a breach had been made in the outer line of fortifications, the city itself, which had already endured a bomb attack by *Zeppelins*, was bombarded by artillery, the shells falling in the city, according to one correspondent, at the rate of twenty a minute. But this terrific fire, Berlin reports tell us, was directed against certain limited areas, the desire being to spare historical monuments. As a consequence, only 150 houses, chiefly in the southwest quarter and the suburb of Berchen, were destroyed. A German official report of the capture, as cabled by a correspondent of the New York *World*, reads:

"The first shot was fired on September 28 at the outer line of forts. On October 1 the first forts were taken by assault. The River Nethe was crossed by the German infantry and artillery on October 6 and 7.

"On the 7th Antwerp was notified that a bombardment was imminent, and this was begun at 12.30 o'clock on the morning of October 8. Simultaneously an attack was made on the inner forts.

"On October 9 two of the inner forts were taken. At 2.30 o'clock on the afternoon of October 9 the city of Antwerp was occupied by German infantry, without resistance on the part of the Belgians, whose conduct was valiant. However, the effect of the German artillery, infantry, and marine division in the first attack was such that resistance was futile.

"A large quantity of supplies was taken by the Germans. The

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efficiency of the German troops was recognized by the Emperor in conferring on General von Beseler the Order of Merit."

The following impressive picture of the entrance of the Germans into Antwerp is from the pen of an eye-witness, E. Alexander Powell, a correspondent of the New York *World:*

"Hard on the heels of the infantry rumbled artillery, battery after battery, until one wondered where Krupp found time or steel to make them. These were the forces that had been in almost constant action for the last two weeks, and that for thirty-six hours had poured death and destruction into the city, yet the horses were well groomed and the harness well polished.

"Behind the field batteries rumbled the quick-firers!—the same pompons whose acquaintance I had made at Weerde and elsewhere. And then, heralded by a blare of trumpets and a crash of kettle-drums, came the cavalry, cuirassiers in helmets and breastplates of burnished steel, hussars in befrogged jackets and fur busbies, and finally the uhlans, riding amid forests of lances under a cloud of fluttering pennons.

"But this was not all, nor nearly all, for after the uhlans came the bluejackets of the naval division, broad-shouldered, bewhiskered fellows, with caps worn rakishly and a roll of sea in their gait. Then the Bavarian infantry in dark blue, the Saxon infantry in light blue, and Austrians in uniforms of beautiful silver gray, and, last of all, a squadron of gendarmes in silver and bottle-green.

"As that great fighting machine swung past I could not but marvel at how the gallant, chivalrous, and courageous but ill-prepared little army of Belgium had held it back as long as it had."

BELGIUM.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

Driven from Belgium's last and strongest citadel, the Belgian Government moved to Ostend, and later, by the courtesy of France, to Havre. In the retreat of the defending army some 20,000 Belgians and 1,500 British were forced across the border into Holland, where they will be interned until the end of the war. According to Mr. de Cartier, a Belgian diplomat, his country still has "an army of 80,000 men, which is practically intact, headed by the King, and prepared to fight until victory is finally achieved."

As the sinking of three British cruisers by one German submarine a few weeks ago brought into question the value of battle-ships in modern naval warfare, so the continued success of the great German siege-howitzers, culminating in the battering down of Antwerp's "impregnable" forts, raises grave doubts concerning the value of strongly fortified positions in modern warfare on land. "More and more it is being demonstrated that forts are helpless before modern artillery," remarks the Paris *Temps,* and the *Liberté,* of the same city, says that Antwerp's fate marks "the final victory of attack over defense in the long struggle between guns and armor." The big military lesson of this war, thinks the New York *Telegraph,* is that "no fortress or fortification yet devised by man can withstand the artillery devised by man." "Heavy fortifications and long sieges are things of the past," remarks the St. Louis *Globe Democrat,* and the New York *Times* points out that "to fortify is to invite attack." "The defenses of Antwerp occasioned damage beyond hope of repair, while Brussels stands unharmed to-day because unfortified," notes *The Times,* and adds: "What Paris with its great muniments barely escaped is now seen in the fate of Antwerp." A Paris dispatch quotes a Colonel Rousset as saying that Antwerp teaches "the futility of permanent fortifications," and that "the real safeguard of a nation is an effective military force that can stay an army of invasion." He predicts that permanent fortifications will be superseded by "rude works of easy and quick construction, which can be placed anywhere according to the need of the hour." And in the New York *Tribune* we read:

"The French quickly learned the first big lesson of this war and abandoned to the enemy the other frontier fortresses which they could not defend with the aid of mobile troops. They evacuated Lille, Laon, La Fere, and Reims when they were obliged to fall back before Von Kluck's advance. They clung to Verdun and the other eastern frontier strongholds only because those formed a part of the actual battle-line. Verdun has not yet been isolated, and the Germans have never been able to gain positions from which they could bombard it at leisure with their big guns. It would doubtless fall, as other fortresses have fallen, if it should be once stript of the defense which the presence of large bodies of mobile troops has assured it."

On the other hand, the Brooklyn *Standard Union* thinks that "the experience of Antwerp, Liége, and Namur does not spell the end of fortifications at vantage-points, but it does make it imperative that they be equipped with weapons which equal the range of the besiegers' guns." That forts "have served and are still serving a very useful purpose in the present campaign" is affirmed by the Philadelphia *Inquirer,* which argues that,

"Had it not been for the fortifications at Liége and Namur the German armies would have swept through Belgium like a flash in accordance with the original intention. They would have fallen upon and probably destroyed the French forces before their mobilization had been completed and before the arrival on the field of the British reenforcements under General French, and the whole course of the hostilities might have taken an entirely different turn.

"What was it that impelled the Germans to affront public opinion and to assume all the risks they did by violating the neutrality of Belgium? It was the existence of the strong fortifications by which the French had sought to safeguard their eastern frontier. It was the chain of forts along the Toul-Verdun-Belfort line. . . . . .

"Nor does the argument that fortifications are useless find any support in the operations along the Austro-Russian frontier. There the first substantial success which the Russians achieved was in the occupation of Lemberg. This, however, is an open city whose capture presented no difficulty. Had it been as strongly fortified as Antwerp the advance of the Russians would have been indefinitely retarded. Przemysl is a stronghold, and when they reached there they encountered an obstacle which checked their progress. . . . . .

"As for the important part which fortifications are playing on the naval side of the war, there can be no difference of opinion. Why hasn't the navy assumed the aggressive and started in to 'dig the rats out of their holes,' as Mr. Winston Churchill recently declared might become necessary?

"Because those holes are defended by the great guns at the fortifications of Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven, and Helgoland, and the British are not taking the chances which attack would

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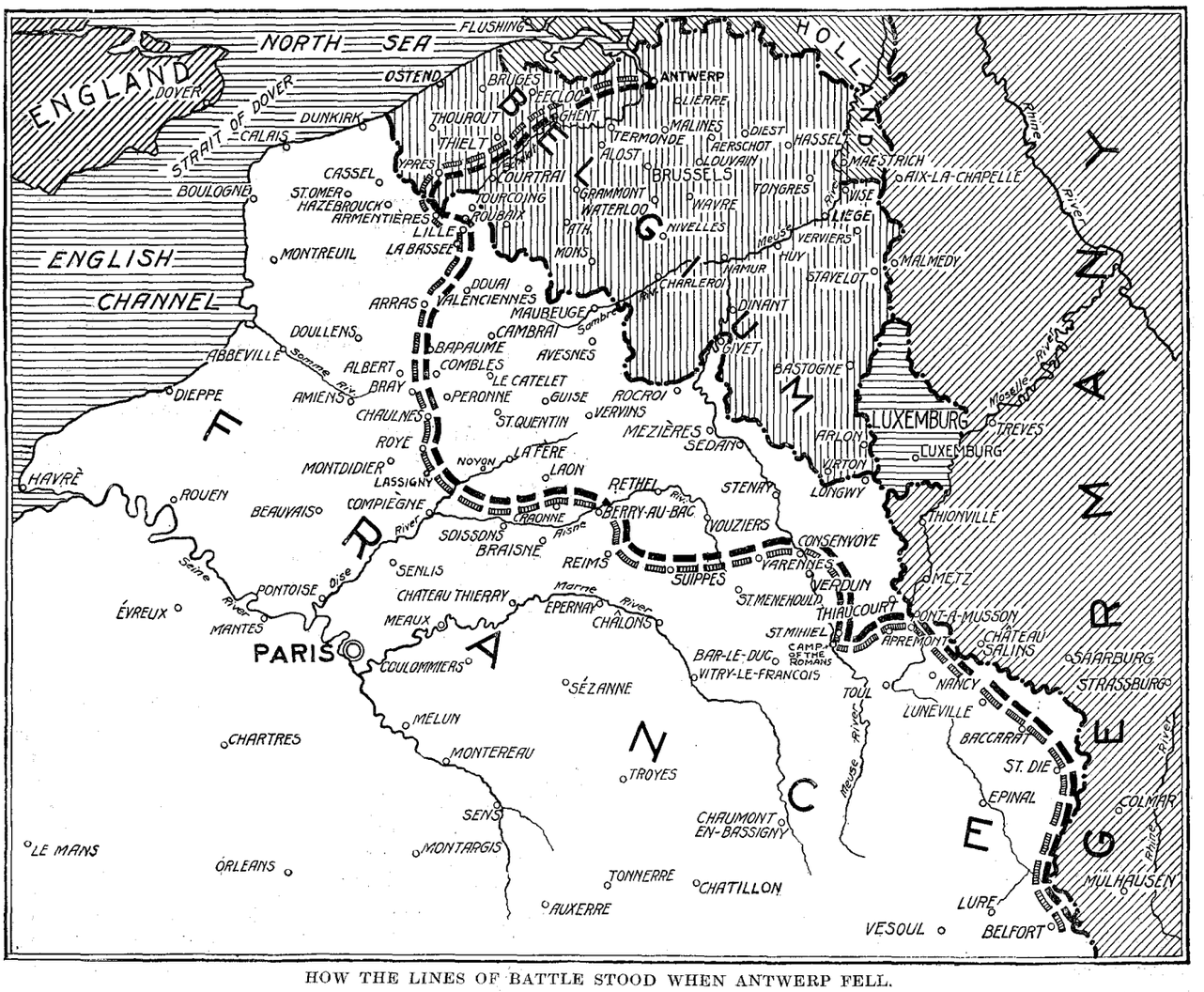

HOW THE LINES OF BATTLE STOOD WHEN ANTWERP FELL.

involve. Fortifications have their essential uses, and the case of Antwerp proves nothing to the contrary."

In estimating the value of Antwerp's fall to Germany our editors are of many opinions. "The moral effect will be great, firing the Germans with new enthusiasm and depressing the Allies," says the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union*. As the Detroit *News* sees it, the main object in capturing Antwerp was "to relieve the German Army in Belgium of a menace on its right which existed as long as the city sheltered the Belgian Army, ready to make a sortie at an opportune moment." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* agrees that the taking of Antwerp is "a success of substantial importance," freeing the German rear and line of communications from a constant menace, and releasing a considerable force of German troops for the reenforcement of the main battle-line. To the rumors that Antwerp will be used as a naval and *Zeppelin* base for operations against England, editorial observers oppose substantial obstacles. The city, as the Cincinnati *Times-Star* reminds us, is on the River Scheldt, which does not reach the North Sea until it has traversed forty miles of Dutch territory. Therefore it could not be utilized as a naval base without violating Dutch neutrality, an intention which the German Government, according to Berlin dispatches, has officially repudiated. As the base for an aerial attack against England, says the New York *Sun*, Antwerp has no advantage over Brussels, which the Germans already held. As *The Sun* sees it, "the great permanent gain to Germany in the fall of Antwerp, in case of her general success in the war, is the established possession of this important and long-coveted port of sea commerce." And the Springfield *Republican* reminds us that "Antwerp is not only an objective so valuable in itself that the struggle for its possession has caused many wars and has been the main cause of the neutralizing of Belgium, but it has great defensive value in the present war by definitely covering the northern flank of operations in this field." Walter E. Ives, a former lieutenant in the Prussian Army, writing in the New York *Times*, says that in a military sense Antwerp is "the key of northern France," and that its possession by Germany will frustrate the flanking strategy of the Allies. He contends, moreover, that—

"The Teutons, with their flanks now covered and amply protected, will be able to withdraw their advanced lines of the center by degrees until they reach the line of Antwerp-Maubeuge-Mézières-Montmédy-Metz. As they withdraw, their lines will close up and thus gain in firmness and power of resistance in proportion to the narrowing of the territory which they will have to defend."

At the same time, he says, the great guns that overthrew Antwerp are now free for the investment of Belfort or Verdun, and

"Should Verdun share the fate of Antwerp, the way to Châlons and Paris would be opened to the German Army of the left flank, and therefore here, as in the center and the north, the better prospects lie now with the German cause—because of Antwerp."

But despite such expressions of German optimism, many observers regard the fall of Antwerp as prolonging rather than shortening the war. "That the war will be prolonged by German possession of Antwerp is the first reflection the week's developments force upon one," says the Springfield *Republican*, and this view was reflected in the commodities markets, where the price of wheat jumped upward on the announcement of Antwerp's capitulation..

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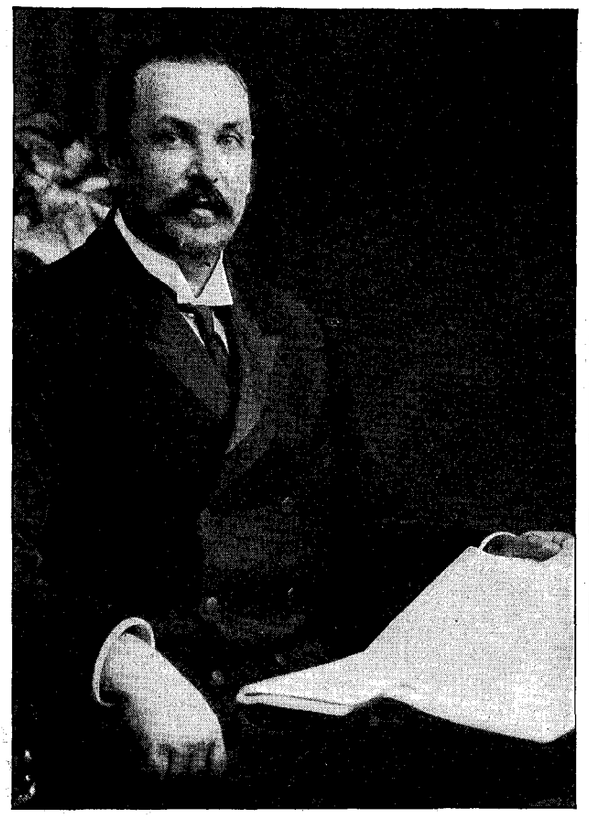
THE BOER DISAFFECTION

THE THREATENED DISORDER in the Union of South Africa—"the other U. S. A."—has come as a shock to Great Britain, it is noted, at the very hour when her pride in the unquestioned and unanimous support of colony, dependency, and dominion had reached its height. Everywhere throughout the Empire, apparently, the call to arms against the Double Alliance had been the truce of private



LOUIS BOTHA.

This Boer commander-in-chief who fought Britain desperately a few years ago, and has since become Premier and practical ruler of British South Africa, asserts that the Boers "would to-day ten times rather be under the British than the German flag."

quarrels. In Ireland, Canada, India, Australia, and Africa the individual grievance was laid aside and official assurance was given of loyal support to the mother country. Indeed, as the Baltimore *News* and other papers point out, the attitude of South Africa was especially conspicuous. The public announcement by Premier Botha that the Government of the Union would definitely side with England came as crowning proof that England's generous treatment of the Union since the Boer War had not been in vain. But England's satisfaction has been short-lived, for the open revolt of Colonel Maritz, the apparent implication of German Southwest Africa, and the uncertainty as to the proportion of burghers siding with Botha or Maritz, place England, say several editors, in a position fraught with more danger than is immediately apparent. In the first place, the expulsion of Britain from Africa, with German success in Europe, the Washington *Times* explains, would threaten her whole Empire. Dissolution would proceed inevitably, for "Egypt would be demanded by Turkey, and Turkey, with the backing of a victorious Germany, might take it back. That would mean a German Suez; that, in turn, German domination of the route to India." And this, in contrast to a possible Anglo-French Africa, with Britain in possession of territory extending a thousand miles east and west, and north and south from the Cape to Cairo, is to the Briton unthinkable.

A menace even graver, and independent of the European outcome, is pointed out by other editors. "The revolt itself may not be serious," says the New York *Evening Post*, but "its main importance, at present, is more symptomatic than military." In similar vein the Baltimore *News* explains:

"The danger lies not so much in whatever annoyance Maritz may cause the Colonial Government, but in the precedent and the exaggerated rumors of it that are likely to spread to other sections of the Empire where there is perhaps more real disaffection. It requires no strain upon the imagination to picture the straits Great Britain would be in should her Mohammedan subjects rise. It has been Germany's hope to see them rise; and there can be no question but that once tidings reached them of England's inability to control one of her colonies, the fever of insurrection would spread. History furnishes many an example of heterogeneous empires gone to pieces in just that manner."

The Post dwells upon the contagious quality of such a disaffection and asserts that "the nerves of the Empire will be set aquiver. . . . May not the Egyptian Nationalists think to see their opportunity in England's crisis? Despite all that Indian princes and rajas have said, may not the Young India movement show its head menacingly?" And *The Post* is sure that "sober Englishmen are gravely considering the possibilities."

England's chance of avoiding all serious difficulty, others point out, lies in the confidence which it has already won in South Africa, and the fact that the Boers of the Union have grown to believe that Britain means to respect their nationality. Botha's own words were: "Tho many here in the past have been hostile to the British flag, they would to-day ten times rather be under the British than the German flag"—definitely indicating the tremendous change in the Boers' attitude in the last few years. "This change has come about," explains the New York *Times*, "as a result of an act of statesmanship not often equaled in breadth of spirit and in courage":

"By the South Africa Act of 1909 the Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River were united in a legislative union as the Union of South Africa. The popular body of the legislature, the House of Assembly, is elected by the whole people on a broad franchise, and from the start the Dutch Boer members, known as the Nationalists and led by General Botha, have outnumbered all other political factions combined. The English and Dutch languages are both official and are both used in the schools. The Governor-General is appointed by the King, but the English turned over the popular control of the Union to the Dutch, whom they had been fighting eight years before. Now we see the result. These Dutchmen 'would ten times rather be under the British than the German flag.' It is a splendid triumph for the bold and broad statesmanship of the British Empire."

Writing in a German paper, the Hamburg *Fremdenblatt*, a Prof. Paul Gamassa, who has spent ten years in the Transvaal, discusses quite frankly the situation in South Africa, and emphasizes the fact that the Boers are "clinging to the idea of realizing their race and national ideals under the British flag." In addition, he sees no "call of the blood" between the Boer and German. In his opinion, the Boer still recalls Germany's failure to answer to that call and give him expected help during the Boer War. The German Professor foresaw no revolution at the time that he wrote, September 25, but rather an open conflict between the Boers and the Germans.

Such opinions as this indicate that England's fears over the "revolt" may be exaggerated. It has been stated that German Southwest Africa has not the men nor wealth to aid the Maritz faction against the Union, unless a vast number of the Union Boers go over to the German standard. There is, in addition, another consideration that may weigh heavily with the sympathizers of Maritz, and that is the action of Portugal in siding definitely with England. And the New York *World* reminds us that "in that quarter of the world the little Republic has power by no means to be despised."

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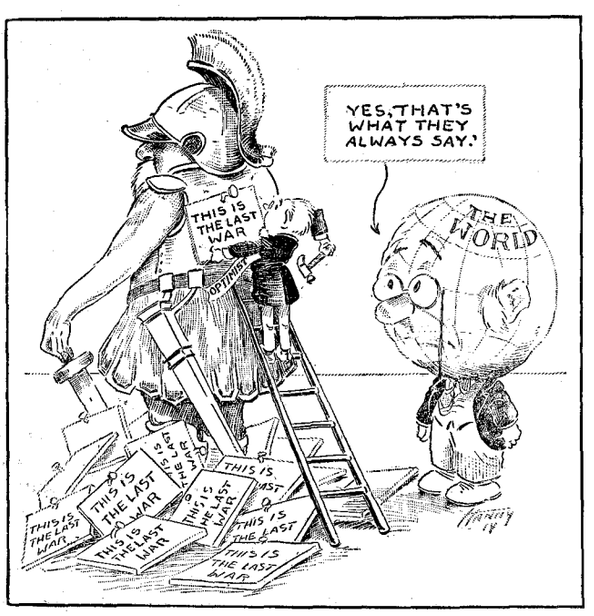
SECOND THOUGHTS ON ATROCITIES

THE TENDENCY of certain of the warring nations to regard the United States Government as a referee to whom appeals should be made when the other side does not "fight fair" has perhaps given the various atrocity stories especial importance in our eyes. But our press have begun to protest against believing all that the combatants choose to say of each other, and it is noticed that in both England and Germany objections are being heard against taking such charges too seriously. Lord Roberts, for instance, has been telling his fellow countrymen how unsportsmanlike it is to abuse the enemy. We learn from the London *Labor Leader* that the Berlin *Vorwärts*, before its suspension, did good work in investigating "the truth of the various accounts of atrocities on the part of the Allies with which Germany is being flooded just as we are being flooded with stories of 'the Huns.'" Yet at the same time there are fresh "floods." There is the official, statement of the French Government charging the Germans with violations of the rules of civilized warfare, and the accounts from several sources of Russian atrocities in East Prussia. A United Press correspondent in Berlin has told of Cossack butcheries and maltreatment of women. The New York *Evening Post* reprints from the *Berliner Tageblatt* Mr. Paul Lindenberg's story of eleven mutilated women found at Soldau. He tells of the devastation of Gerdauen and Nordenburg, and quotes from an official dispatch:

"Two days after the battle of Dorothove, I saw on the Guttstadt-Seeburg road a troop of recruits, about twenty-one men, who the day before had been attacked by Cossacks. Every one of the recruits had had either a leg or a hand cut off, and they had been left so to lie on the road. A gendarme had accompanied the recruits, and he lay upon the road chained in a kneeling position, his hands bound behind his back. His nose and ears had been cut off. Most of these men were still living."

Then the French list of German atrocities, a copy of which has been filed with our State Department, accuses the enemy of violation of the Hague convention of 1907. It cites instances



THE SIGN THAT NEVER STICKS.
—Hanny in the St. Joseph (Mo.) *News-Press.*

of the killing of wounded and prisoners, of wanton burning and bombardment of villages, and of firing on Red Cross nurses. The charge of systematic and authorized devastation is made in these words:

"From examination of letters written by and found on the persons of German soldiers it appears:

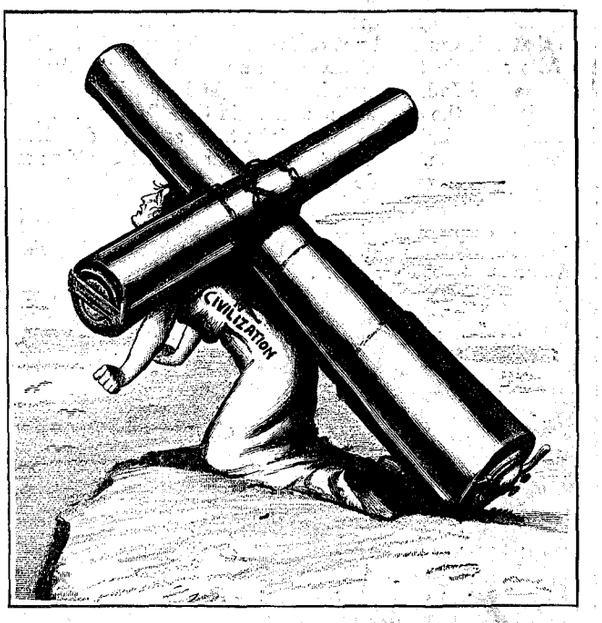
"That the burning of villages has been a general measure.

"That the killing of inhabitants has also been a general measure.

"That these atrocities have been committed exclusively at places defended exclusively by the French Army and not by the inhabitants.

"That the order of execution was given by the commanding officer (a colonel at some places, a corps commander at others)."

But the Milwaukee *Free Press* protests against the "unfair and insincere" emphasis which our newspapers and magazines



THE IRON CROSS.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle.*

have laid upon the atrocity charges against Germany. It wonders "what these same publications would be doing if the French and English, or the Russians, were fighting on German soil, if they were besieging and taking German cities. The same destruction that is now visited on Antwerp or Reims would then be the lot, say, of Strassburg or Hamburg." The soil which has the misfortune to be the theater of war must bear the consequences, continues this Milwaukee daily. And,

"To expect Germany, fighting as she is against a world of enemies and for her very national existence, to bombard threatening cities with confetti and spare churches, when they are used by the enemy for military purposes, is to expect something pathetically absurd.

"She is doing only what that enemy would be doing were he fighting for advantage on German soil. If the French or the Belgians think more of their cities than they do of their strategic importance, all they have to do is to surrender them before the work of destruction commences.

"The horror and the waste of war can not be minimized, but it is no evidence of either the sanity or fair play of certain numerous American journals when they emphasize the havoc wrought by the triumphant German arms as if somehow that reflected upon the character of their warfare or the civilization of the nation."

Even in England there is a manifest weariness of atrocity charges against the nation's enemy. It is being suggested that the Press Bureau might censor some of the obviously fabricated mutilation stories, for instance, and give the nation a little more news about the fighting. And *The Labour Leader*, a London Socialist weekly, which opposes the war, accuses the daily press of the country of "organized unfairness" on this subject. "The 'atrocities' are the excuse for the assertion that we are fighting a holy war." But to *The Labour Leader* the idea of "a holy war with the aid of Russians, Servians, Japanese, Turcos, and Gurkhas is very funny." And it continues with a few pointed

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words on the subject of British unfairness and hypocrisy. In the Boer War, for instance:

"We ought surely to remember that we were credited with atrocities pretty much on the same level as the German atrocities of to-day, and that in France pictures of our soldiers tossing up Boer babies and catching them upon their lance-points were printed; and remembering these things, we ought to receive accounts of German doings with caution. . . . . .

"Considering that Germany is fighting for life against six nations and a horde of savages, it is not surprizing that her methods of war are brutal—they have to be. Lord Kitchener said that war was not fought with rose-water. He has taken care that this war shall not be fought with rose-water. He and his fellow Cabinet Ministers are responsible for the fact that Japanese and Indians have been brought into a European war, and it is with the connivance of Britain that Turcos are fighting for France. Britain has lost all claim to be considered a civilized nation henceforth. The methods of Turcos and Gurkhas are a horror, and the press do not attempt to deny the fact, but expect us to applaud stories of Turcos cutting off the heads of wounded Germans and flourishing them about. It is not long since France denied that she had any intention of using Turcos in European warfare. . . . . .

"But this is a holy war, and a war of civilization! As General Villa, the Mexican bandit, has recently exprest his sympathy with Britain and his horror at German atrocities, it is a matter for surprize that he has not been asked to join the rest of our gentle and civilized Allies."

Nevertheless, there are a number of papers in this country which deplore the inhumanity which they believe characterizes some of the combatants in Europe. The New York *Tribune*, for instance, is moved to ask:

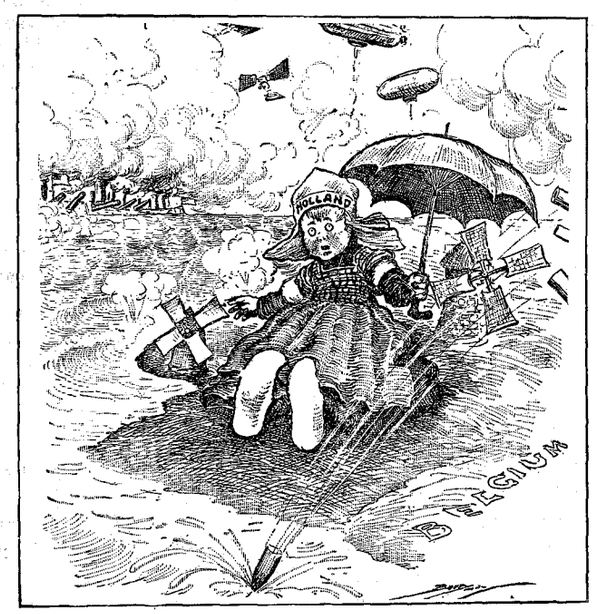
"Is the Kaiser going to prosecute this war to an end on the theory that Germany's adhesion to the modernized rules of war is also not worth the parchment it was written on? Civilization's progress is slow, and in no field slower than in the amelioration of the savageries of war. But the code of 1907 was an advance on all previous codes, and was therefore a signal gain for humanity. Is Germany willing to take the lead in neutralizing that gain and dragging war back to the levels of medieval barbarity?"

And the Providence *Journal* sums up an editorial discussion of the subject with the words:

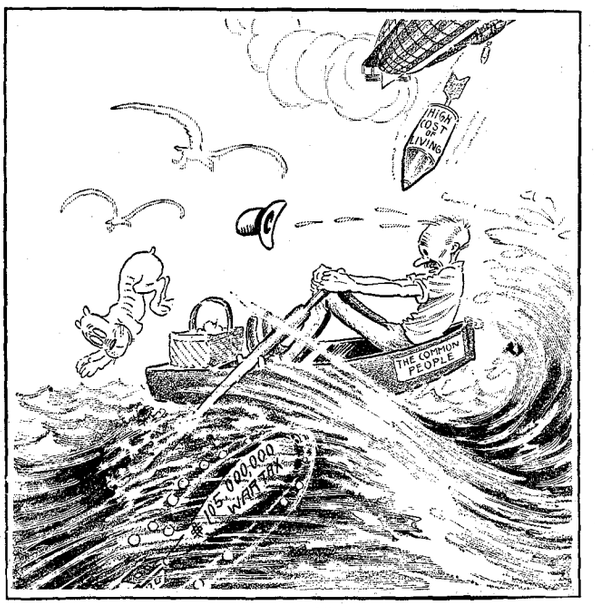
"All the tramping of Germany's legions, all the thunder of her bombs and batteries, can not drown out the cry of one little Belgian child."

THE NEW WAY WITH THE TRUSTS

PRESIDENTS and Congresses have won or lost elections and reputations by their handling of the trust problem. So when, by the passage of the Clayton and Trade Commission Bills and the abandonment for the nonce of the railway-securities measure, Congress and the Administration submit to a waiting nation the fulfilment of a party promise and a Presidential policy, that nation looks up from its war maps and its editorial representatives forget for a moment the armies before Przemysl and Verdun. The severest critics of the new legislation are, on the one hand, the indignant radicals who denounce it as a surrender to big business, and, on the other, the apprehensive and conservative ones who consider it "the capstone of the series which hinders prosperity by its threats against big business." Among the former, on this occasion, is Senator Reed (Dem., Mo.), who rose to the rhetorical height of describing the Clayton Bill as a "sort of Hague propaganda promulgated under a white flag to the soothing melody of 'Peace on earth, good will toward the trusts.'" Among the latter is the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.), which comes out of the West with a vigorous editorial thumping this "utterly vicious" legislation with its "muddling interference" with business, its gross class discrimination, its "outrageous interference with the constitutional powers of the States" which "should make the bones of Thomas Jefferson turn in their grave." Big business itself, as represented by the papers the big business men read, is inclined to think the Clayton Omnibus Bill harmless and futile, but mischievous in so far as it is effective. "Toothless" is the favorite adjective of the New York editorial writers. The New York *Herald* (Ind.) also uses "unnecessary," *The Evening Mail* (Prog.) "inopportune, flabby, and ineffectual," and *The Journal of Commerce* "unworkable." The Democratic Brooklyn *Eagle's* highest praise is that "it might have been worse," which is hardly more commendatory of its framers than the New York *Tribune's* plain words calling it "a muddle and a sham," an unquestionable masterpiece as a "breeder of litigation" and "clearly the most unnecessary and the least intelligent achievement of the present Congress." All these papers profess to believe that this law supplementing the Sherman Act will be practically a dead letter. But the real trouble, according to the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog.), is that "it is as vague in its phraseology



AN UNCOMFORTABLE POSITION.
—Berryman in the Washington *Evening Star*.



"HELP!"
—Bushnell for the Central Press Association.

"IN DUTCH."

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as it is drastic in its intent—it is a leap into the worst jungle of the twilight zone." It took decades, as the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) notes, to understand the short and simple Sherman Law, and here is each of the two supplementing statutes "longer and more complex and fuller of doubtful points than the law which it is to clarify!" We are given, says the New York *Sun* (Ind.), speaking for the business man, "a vast labyrinth of prohibition and restriction through which every concern above the level of a corner grocery will have to feel its way. The inevitableness of contravention of some clause by almost any business man is evident until the whole field of affairs is plotted and mapped by means of administrative rulings and court decisions."

Well, replies the Columbia *State* (Dem.), to the critics asserting ineffectiveness, "there may be few teeth in the Clayton Antitrust Bill, but they are probably wisdom teeth." Similar mild commendation and guarded praise accompanied by criticism of some features of the law comes from such important dailies as the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) and *Commercial*, Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), Toledo *Blade* (Ind. Rep.), and Indianapolis *News* (Ind.).

That the Clayton Bill satisfies the majority in Congress may perhaps be indicated by its final passage after conference changes by a vote of 35 to 24 in the Senate and 244 to 54 in the House of Representatives. Only three Democrats voted against the bill in the Senate, while in the House 22 Republicans and 5 Progressives joined the solid Democratic majority in support of it. And among the Democratic newspapers we find the New York *World* rejoicing in the success of this "triumph in lawmaking":

"In most respects it is a remarkable example of constructive legislation. It reaches real evils without creating greater ones. Shorn of the violence reflected in many of the propositions advanced during its consideration, it is worthy to rank with the Sherman Law, which it supplements."

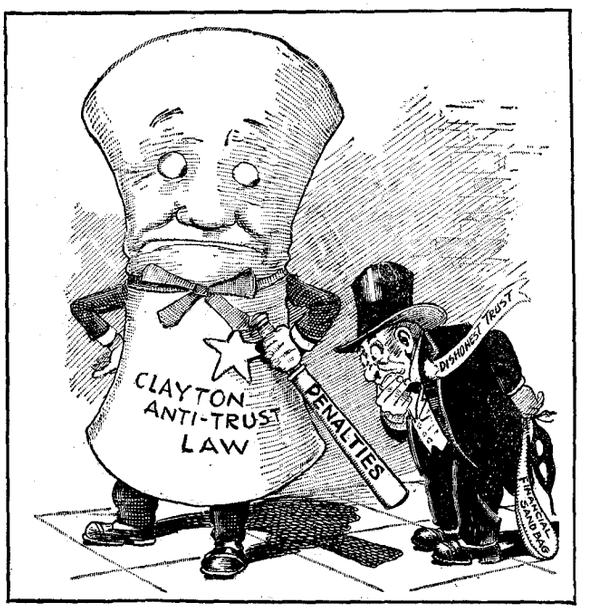
The World can hardly understand the radicalism of the Senators who denounced this "epochal measure" as a surrender. Their grievance, it declares, "is that it does not bristle with new punishments; that commerce and industry are not to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, and that enterprise, possibly unlawful, is not to be subjected to a summary tyranny."

Flatly contradicting some of the previously quoted critics, the Dallas *News* (Dem.) tells its readers that the Clayton Bill "will clear the horizon of uncertainties to a degree that it has not been clear in twenty years, and thus enable business enterprise to advance with something of that courage which comes of knowing that it is not treading ground which conceals legal pitfalls and ambuscades." So, too, the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) points out that the new statute "substitutes certain fixt requirements for a loose and frequently changing body of regulations," and "the law will from this time forth be at least understandable, which is what in some respects it has not been." This "well-considered, conservative measure" is accepted by *The Citizen* "as the most effective step taken for several years past toward the rehabilitation of general trade." No less pleased is the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), which sees the Administration's record rounded out and business relieved. After the adjustments necessitated by war conditions,

"we shall have a clear, unshadowed path to prosperity. Tariff agitation, banking and currency agitation, trust agitation, are all done with. Business will know precisely the standards to which it must measure, precisely the way it can go, and it will move forward in new freedom and cheer."

This Wilson trust program, explains the friendly tho impartial Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "carries into effect a policy resting on two rather distinct principles":

"One principle is that of competition reinforced and safeguarded against monopolistic practises in the industrial world. From this point of view the Clayton Bill seeks to strengthen the present antitrust law. The courts are no longer left without legislative guidance in interpreting and enforcing a law whose extraordinary simplicity and remarkably sweeping scope has been regarded by many as its strongest point. In a real sense Congress has now asserted its right to legislate with more or less precision in a field where the courts have actually legislated to a degree by judicial interpretation. Congress has endeavored to penalize monopolistic tendencies in trade and industry more severely; and it has sought to diminish the pressure of the Federal law upon organized labor while increasing the pressure upon organized capital."



THE NEW OFFICER.
—Culver in the Los Angeles *Express*.

The excuse for such legislation, continues *The Republican*, "is that the principle of competition should be given a complete test before being virtually abandoned in the laws of the country."

"That even the Administration responsible for this new measure is not wholly confident concerning its ultimate success is proved by the passage of the Trade Commission Bill, a companion measure for the Federal supervision of large interstate corporations. The second principle embodied in the Administration's policy at this point appears. This is the principle of regulation of monopoly; and the two principles referred to are popularly blended by the political catchwords, 'regulated competition.' The real significance of the Trade Commission Bill is that it establishes a Federal machinery capable later on of a development that would make government regulation and control of great industrial corporations as complete as are government regulation and control of railroads to-day.

"Thus a new effort to destroy monopoly in trade and industry is inaugurated, while, at the same time, some provision is made against the failure at any point of the antimonopoly policy. . . . With the Federal Trade Commission established, the country will doubtless see from time to time the powers of that commission so enlarged that it may regulate and control any great industrial corporation that can not be restrained in its monopolistic practises by the Antitrust Law. Assuming the policy to be carried out in the future, the country now enters a period of experimental restraint of industrial monopoly, with such changes of particular industries from the régime of competition to the régime of regulation as experience may require in the public interest."

The Trade Commission, it should be noted, will, when the five members are chosen, take over the powers of the present Bureau of Corporations, and will have the most complete investigatory powers, besides being expected "to prevent unfair methods of competition in commerce." Its chief function, explains the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "will be to inquire into alleged or suspected unlawful combinations with a view to possible proceedings against them." A typical newspaper criticism is that of *The Journal of Commerce* that there may be some use

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for it "in securing a more thorough application and enforcement of such laws against restraint of commerce and monopoly as are necessary or workable; but power is given to it for a great deal of harmful meddling, if it chooses to exercise it. . . . It can make a bugbear of itself to all large or complex operations of business."

The provisions of the Clayton Antitrust Law, which, with the old Sherman Law, is henceforth to be the nation's defense against the evils of monopoly, are thus summed up by *The Journal of Commerce:*

"The bill makes it unlawful for any person to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities, where the effect of such discrimination may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly.

"It is unlawful to lease or make a contract for sale of goods, machinery, or supplies, whether patented or unpatented, or fix a price charged therefor, on condition that the lessee shall not use or deal in the goods, machinery, or supplies of a competitor. . . . . .

"No corporation shall acquire directly or indirectly the whole or any part of the stock of another corporation where the effect of such acquisition may be to substantially lessen competition. . . . . .

"That whenever a corporation shall violate any of the penal provisions of the antitrust laws, such violation shall be deemed to be also that of the individual directors, officers, or agents who shall have authorized or done any of the acts constituting in whole or in part such violation. Upon conviction therefor such director shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment.

"No preliminary injunction shall be issued without notice to the opposite party. No temporary restraining order shall be granted without notice to the opposite party unless it shall clearly appear from specific facts that immediate and irreparable injury will result to the applicant before notice can be served and a hearing had thereon."

Interlocking directorates are forbidden (with certain exceptions) between large banks, large commercial corporations, and between railroads and certain classes of corporations dealing with them. The much-debated labor clause opens with Senator Cummins's amendment declaring that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce," and continues:

"Nothing contained in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the antitrust laws."

Labor leaders are said to be happy over this outcome, while the Springfield *Republican*, New York *Globe* and *World*, and Chicago *Post* (Prog.) consider it a notable triumph for labor, and, in the *World's* words, "a victory also for the American people." The Albany *Journal* (Rep.) and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, on the other hand, find the clause discriminatory and un-American. A consistent critic of organized labor, the Los Angeles *Times*, tells the labor leaders, however, that they have won "an exceedingly barren victory." So, too, thinks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which says this section "is practically meaningless, except as a sop to a 'class' of voters seeking a special privilege or immunity," while "the final clause is ambiguous."

THE WAR IN BRIEF

THE cause? Half a dozen expanding empires and only one planet.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

GERMANY'S big gun is called "Bertha." Must be the female of the species.—*Toledo Blade.*

WE shall soon have as many peace treaties as Belgium. And look at her.—*Los Angeles Times.*

EUROPE is now paying back King Cotton for the havoc our Civil War caused abroad.—*Boston Transcript.*

AMONG the noises that one does not hear these days is the stock ticker. And we manage somehow.—*Los Angeles Times.*

THE only mistake that Andy Carnegie made in erecting his peace palace was in not having it fortified.—*Waterville Sentinel.*

HAVING finally got rid of the high-tariff wall, the American consumer finds that Europe has nothing to sell this year.—*Chicago News.*

THE best thing about the wear-cotton movement is that we are not asked to wear it under the name of wool.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

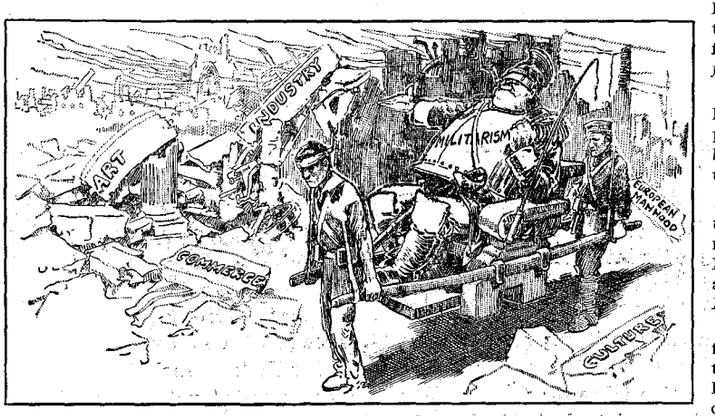
THE German Emperor, who is personally directing his armies, is now able to reach the battle-front in almost any direction.—*Seattle Post Intelligencer.*

THE reasons why the war must end soon are almost as convincing as the recent reasons why there could not be such a war.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

THE Indian troops have taken their praying-rugs with them. We hope they won't be so foolish as to spread them in any cathedral.—*Boston Transcript.*

IF the war is over by then, Colonel Roosevelt might employ that Petrograd dispatch-writer to serve as Progressive campaign prophet during the 1916 canvass.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

A DISPATCH from Berlin states that Dr. Bode, director of the Berlin Royal Museum, says that Germany will not keep works of art brought into Germany during the war. This assertion may turn out to be perfectly true.—*New York Evening Sun.*



THE AGE OF "EFFICIENCY."
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*

WHEN kings fall out peasants fall in.—*New York American.*

RUSSIA may win pronounced successes; but we can't pronounce 'em.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

WHY not stop the war and let the German and English authors fight it out?—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

"RUSSIANS capture Kaiser's pedigreed cattle." But his goat still evades them.—*Boston Herald.*

THE only nations that did not have war thrust upon them, it appears, are those that are not at war.—*Newark News.*

WHICH way will American sympathies swing when the ruins in the photographs are German?—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A LOT of folks will need an introduction before their voices will be recognized in a prayer for peace.—*Los Angeles Times.*

"IN England the retail price of the very best cuts of beef is 25 cents a pound."—*News item.* Let's go to war.—*Rochester Post Express.*

A "WAR" tax of $1 a horse-power on automobiles may mean also a prohibitive tax on the Democratic band-wagon.—*Indianapolis Star.*

AUSTRIA is said now to be drafting even the short-sighted who have hitherto been exempt. The Austro-Hungarian Cabinet should furnish some recruits.—*Springfield Republican.*

CANADA boasts that the war has not caused any increase in prices. But then Canada is a belligerent and not a neutral nation.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

BELGIUM is beginning to feel the way the New Haven Railroad must have felt when Mr. Morgan, Mr. Mellen, and their associates finished with it.—*Kansas City Star.*

IT isn't likely that a foreign foe will ever invade Washington, but even if he did we fear he could not be induced to carry off as loot the national monuments in Statuary Hall.—*Boston Transcript.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

MULTIPLY THIS BY HUNDREDS,

TO REALIZE THE DEVASTATION IN THE REGION OF WAR. A VILLAGE IN NORTHERN FRANCE WHEN THE PEOPLE CAME HOME AFTER THE BATTLE.

EUROPEAN NATIONALITIES TO REMAIN INTACT

TO PRESERVE the distinct nationalities of Europe and not to change natural frontiers, governments, or language is one of the main objects of the Allies in their present struggle with Germany, and in case of victory over that country and Austria there will be no attempt made to erase from the map or subjugate the realms of the vanquished, said Mr. Winston Churchill, head of the British Admiralty, in a recent speech delivered in the Manchester Tournament Hall. Germany is needed in Central Europe as holding an outpost against Slavic or Asiatic aggression. Germany is the depository of many treasures of learning, literature, art, and religion, and civilized nations must needs keep this treasury intact and leave the territories of Francis Joseph and William II. very largely as they are now. Both the Governments of Berlin and Vienna may be powerful agents in securing and maintaining European peace. Such, too, are the views of Ferdinand Schevill, Professor of Modern History at the University of Chicago. In a pamphlet published by him under the auspices of the Germanistic Society of Chicago we read:

"To talk of peace while the cannons fill the earth with their roar may look almost like a savage hoax, but peace, a durable peace, should even now be hopefully looked forward to as the only reasonable end of all these calamities. I have no desire to speculate as to what the war may bring, what territorial changes may be effected, and what awful price will be exacted of the vanquished. I would merely like to point out that, above all speculation, one thing is certain: governments may pass, dynasties may vanish, but the peoples of Europe will remain substantially as they are, within their historic boundaries. But these battered and impoverished peoples will be preserved for no other purpose than for new wars and new disasters if they do not fit themselves out with a new mind. And that means that the individual—for everything depends in the last analysis on him—must learn the lesson of peace and love for which in Europe, much more than in America, he is as yet not greatly receptive. If the European man does not acquire a new set of dominant ideas, the present war, irrespective of who wins or loses, can only add another mass of terrible rancors to those already existing. Rancor piled on rancor—that way madness lies. Europe has followed a wrong track and must imperatively call a halt."

WHEN BUSTER PLAYS SOLDIER.

"You naughty boy! Can't you spare the family heirlooms!"

—*Amsterdammer.*

While a premature and probably insecure peace would be useless, an end of the present war will doubtless result in the attempt to establish some more permanently pacific arrangement than before among the nationalities concerned, and England will certainly welcome such an arrangement, says the First Lord of the Admiralty, whose authoritative words we quote as follows:

"We do not seek in this war the subjugation of the German and Austrian peoples. Nothing is farther from our intention. However complete our victory may be, however shattering their defeat may be, they need never

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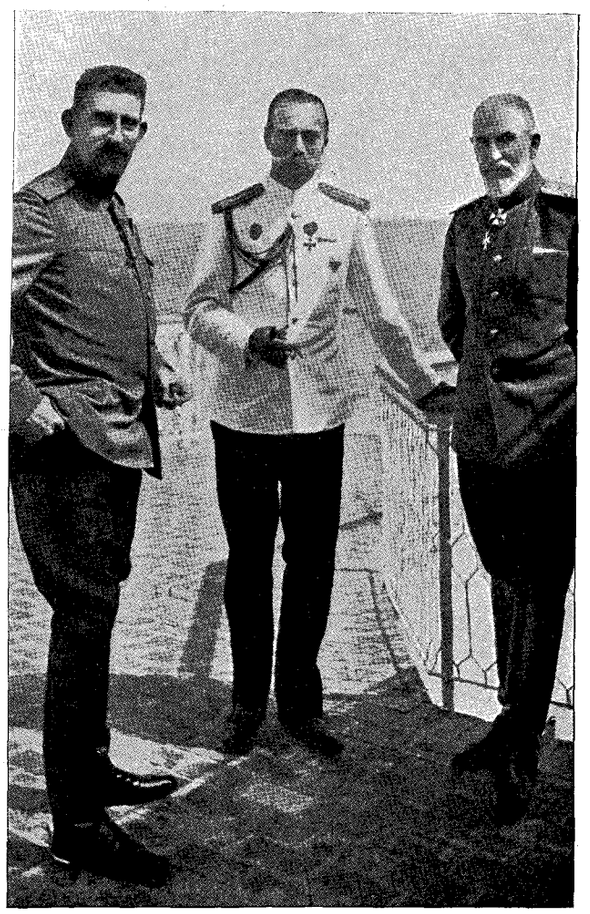
fear that the measure which they meted out to Alsace or to Denmark, to Italy or to Transylvania or to Poland will be meted out to them. Their independence, their customs, their language, all that they care about in their own Government, their rights as citizens and freemen will never be assailed by us.

"We shall hold these rights inviolate and inviolable even if the last Prussian soldier has been forced to capitulate and the last German ship has been sunk. Those rights stand not on the basis of the struggles of nations but on the necessary vital foundations of human society. We are fighting for the elementary rights of civilized men and States. We are not going to give them up, no matter how bitter our defeats may be, and we are going to maintain them, however complete our victory. The ultimate exaction which the victorious Allies will inflict upon the peoples of Germany and Austria is the liberation of the imprisoned nationalities within their grip.



From the London "Sphere."

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE ON ROUMANIA.

The Czar of Russia (center) visiting King Charles of Roumania (right) last summer. At the Czar's right is seen the Crown Prince, who now becomes King on the death of his father on October 10.

"The result of this war will not be unworthy even of the prodigious sacrifices demanded. Across the smoke and storm of the battle-fields one can see the great dim structures of a new and better Europe, of a new and better Christendom than we had ever known before. We see emerging from the conflict, so far as it has gone, first, the great principle of the rights of nationalities; second, the great principle of the integrity of States and nations; and we see also the sanctions of international law so established that the most audacious Power will not be anxious to challenge them. We may see a Poland united and in loyal and harmonious relations with the Crown of Russia. We may live to see a federation of the Christian States of the Balkans restored to their proper racial limits. We may see an Italy whose territory corresponds with the Italian population. We may see France restored to her proper station in Europe, and we may see that old England had something to do with it all."

RUSSIA'S WAR FOR "CULTURE"

THE BITTER STRIFE of revolutionary parties in Russia seems to be drowned in the enthusiasm of all the people for the war. Dispatches say the Czar can actually now ride about his capital, unguarded, in safety. The press of all factions are not only unanimous for war, but proclaim the advance on Germany as a crusade for culture and civilization, with heaven favoring the Russian cause. A Russian triumph, it is made clear, would usher in a European millennium, while a Russian defeat is not mentioned. Just as the strife in Ireland ceased at the outbreak of war, so a spirit of unanimity has pervaded the hostile political camps in the Czar's Empire. Mr. V. Nabokov, a prominent publicist and a leader of the Constitutional Democrats, writes in the *Ryetch* (Petrograd):

"The Imperial manifesto invites us to forget our internal conflict. In that current of social thought which we represent, the consciousness of historical responsibility has always been strong; always hateful has been the kindling of passions, the disorganization of social forces. Uniting with all those to whom the life of our country is dear, we do not give up a single one of our slogans, do not forget a single one of our idealistic problems, do not abandon a single one of our positions. . . . In due time and place we will remain the champions of our political ideals, of that better future to which our best citizens have given so much strength, have brought so many sacrifices. But we are filled with the consciousness . . . that above individual political ideals . . . stands one thing—the life and greatness of the Fatherland. At present it is in danger. And all of us, her sons, are needed by her wholly, without reserve. All of us, without regard to political faith and sect, each one in his place, . . . will serve to the full extent of our strength and ability."

The claim of each Power that it desired peace, but was forced into war, is echoed in Russia by the *Russkiya Vyedomosti*, the leading Liberal organ of Moscow, which adds the familiar idea that it is a war for "culture":

"Russia did not seek war. She is drawn into the bloody conflict against her will. The consciousness that Russia is not only not guilty of the European conflagration, but that she has tried by all means to avert it; that in the events of the last days she stood for the interests of right and culture, and that now the question is of the defense of our Fatherland against the invading enemy,—this consciousness creates a great moral force which will unite all the Russians, without regard to their opinions, into one mighty whole. Russia is courageously meeting the situation, and each one of us will do his duty."

Even the radical *Sovremennoye Slovo* (Petrograd) rallies to the side of the Crown thus:

"There is not a single man in Russia who does not feel the deep justice of the words of the Imperial manifesto that 'now we have not only to intercede in behalf of an unjustly abused country, but to defend the honor, the dignity, the integrity of Russia and her position among the great Powers.' Therefore, the call from the heights of the throne to 'forget at this terrible hour of trial the internal strife' will meet with a hearty response in all cities and villages of great, limitless Russia. At the first signs of the oncoming storm in the minds of Russian citizens was born this consciousness of the necessity of internal unity for the successful resistance to the external enemy."

The *Russkoye Slovo* (Moscow), a Constitutional-Democratic organ, would aid in "liberating" the German people from militarism. It cries:

"Rise, ye great Russian people! History is calling you to perform a great feat before which all that the world has ever seen will pale. We must fight not only for our honor, but for our very existence as a State and a nation. We will fight for the bright future of all humanity, for the annihilation of the monstrous nest of militarism, and for the liberation of the German people from the yoke of military caste. We will fight for the sacred cause of liberation of humanity from the burden of violence and eternal threat. The road will be difficult, the sacrifices will be heavy, but the recompense will be great."

The *Novoye Vremya* (Petrograd), one of Germany's bitterest

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enemies, details as follows the high and knightly motives of the Allies and the deep iniquity of their enemies, as perceived from Petrograd:

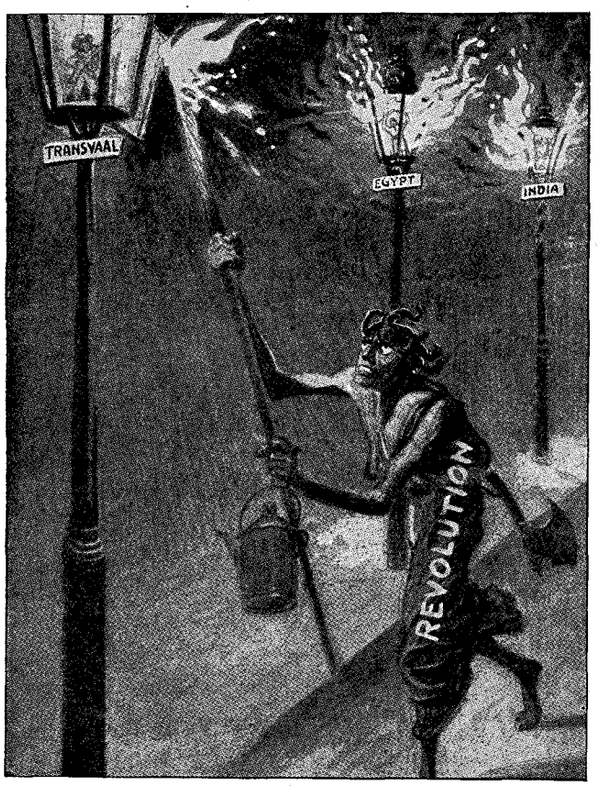
"The present war, the most terrible in its proportions, in the unheard-of number of participants, has one good side which sharply distinguishes it from all the preceding wars. If brought to a successful and worthy termination, it can be the last war in the history of Europe. In the mist of coming events there can be seen the end of the bloody nightmare which has for many centuries oppress the nations by its approach and finally become a terrible reality. One more heroic effort, and the European peoples will emerge from the sea of blood which threatens to drown all contemporary civilization, and set foot on solid shore.

"The breeding-place of international violence will be crusht by the gigantic strength of the northern people, the life of nations will enter upon the course of justice and humanity, and on the sinful earth . . . there may be established, perhaps, eternal peace.

"Only the blind can not see that in reality Europe is engaged in a war against war. Always knightly and disinterested in her foreign policy, Russia has unsheathed her sword for the protection of peace so insolently violated by the Austrian attack upon tiny Servia, France taking part in it solely through the instinct of self-preservation, because the growth of German power threatens her very existence. Lastly, England is supporting the Allies out of a wholly sane calculation, being ready at the first possibility to check the development of Germany's naval power which menaces her world position.

"In all Europe since the time of Prince Bismarck there has been only one center of militarism—Berlin. For almost half a century it kept in fear all nations, threatened the common safety and peace. Is it to be wondered at that under the less capable successors of Bismarck all the countries have united . . . and formed an alliance for self-protection?

"This is the inner meaning of this war. A general war against war can not but end in victory for lasting peace. It is necessary



WILL THIS GERMAN PREDICTION COME TRUE?

"The old lamplighter is back at work once more."

—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

that all the nations of Europe who have combined into a formidable coalition against ever-aggressive Germany should be pervaded with a clear consciousness of the high humanitarian idea of this war. Then the alliance of nations will turn from a triple into a universal one."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW AUSTRIA MEETS THE WAR DEARTH

THE DEMAND for millions of soldiers to carry on the present great European War has naturally weakened the industries, both agricultural and manufacturing, by which such a vast territory as that of Austria-Hungary was enabled to subsist. The Austrian Government has taken careful

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INDIA'S REPLY TO RUMORS OF REVOLT.

Sikhs marching to join the battle-line in France.

measures to remedy as far as possible the diminished supply of labor as well as of food for man and beast. This problem is stated by the London *Economist*, an organ which spares no trouble in obtaining information, and in an article procured from Vienna expounds the industrial and financial conditions in the Dual Monarchy, as follows:

"In Hungary the Board of Trade Minister published a circular to the owners of all industrial concerns imploring them to make all the sacrifices in their power and to refrain from closing their establishments. The working men and women, he argues, will be content with a shortening of the days or hours of labor and a reduction of labor, if only the possibility of keeping themselves and their families is given to them. Hungary's industry is so young that even a temporary cessation of work would spell ruin to it.

"When the war broke out and the necessity for millions of soldiers arose, the fear was generally entertained that there would not be hands enough to work the concerns which must be kept going; now that the war is in full swing we have found out that it is work which is not forthcoming for those who do not go to the battle-field and yet must keep alive.

"To-day the works for the fortification of Vienna begin; 20,000 unemployed men are to be engaged for these works, which are carried out by a military organization, and do not concern the capital itself, but the approaches to it at some distance. Even if these works prove entirely unnecessary they will not have been undertaken in vain, since they give employment to so many needy hands. Another 10,000 men are to be employed for correcting parts in the course of the River Danube, work which should have been done long ago, but was always postponed on account of the expense, which must be shared by the city, the province (Lower Austria), and the State. The municipality has for many years preferred to spend money solely on improving the appearance of the city."

The principal question, of course, in Austria-Hungary is the supply of grain for feeding men and horses, and we find from the writer in *The Economist* that there is a danger of a shortage in this particular, and that the Austrian Government has done

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all it can to remedy this shortage, which nevertheless weighs heavily upon the population. We read:

"There is not sufficient corn in Austria and Hungary to last for more than ten months, even if not one hundredweight is exported. The Army will certainly consume a much larger proportion of wheat and oats than men and horses would be content with in ordinary times. The big stores of wheat and oats are the result of the Hungarian harvest, the Austrian production amounting at the best to about one-third of the Hungarian, whereas the Austrian population is about 65 per cent. of the total figure of Austria-Hungary. The Vienna Corn Exchange has voted unanimously that the Government shall be requested to abolish the duties on fodder and corn during the war, so that foreign corn may be imported from neutral countries and the

SIEGFRIED SPLITS THE ANVIL,
And the British Dwarf gnashes his teeth in helpless rage.
—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

price of corn and fodder may be regulated by competition. Of course, such a measure can not be adopted by one country unless the other approve. It is very unlikely that the Hungarians will be willing to let the price of corn fall. The sacrifice on their part would be so very much heavier than on the part of Austria, which has other sources of wealth to rely upon. The Austrian agriculturists, in voting for the abolition of the corn duties, most distinctly declared that they only voted for a temporary suspension of the duties, which they considered the most valuable privilege of their class, obtained after long and bitter years of fighting in Parliament. They could prove their sincerity if they allowed frozen meat to be imported, whether with or without duty.

"The greatest marvel which we have witnessed in these days is, of course, the fact that in the short space of three weeks ten million men have been made to meet along the frontiers of belligerent and neutral countries, provided with all that war requires. But is it not quite as marvelous that the intensely complicated organization of trade and finance, the work of a century, should have come to a standstill within a few days? It is as tho the 100 billions which are in constant movement round the globe in ordinary times had been engulfed by an earthquake. Telephone and telegraph that circulated the economic blood of the world are choked up, and for weeks the Continent was kept in ignorance of the Bank of England's rate of interest, which is the standard of credit all the world over. And yet there are people who say the days of wonders and miracles are over!"

AS THE TURK SEES IT

TURKEY has from the time of her European conquests been somewhat lightly regarded as a moral and political Power on the Continent. This anti-Moslem sentiment has always been resented by the race who were once the educational leaders of Spanish intellectualism, whose universities illuminated the twilight of European civilization while the green flag of Mohammed stood uncaptured over a hundred battle-fields. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Turk watches with an air of half pity, and some spice of gratification, the struggle which seems to be in exact contrariety to the rule of Christianity, a struggle conducted with apparent relentless cruelty by the leading nations of Europe who profess to uphold the doctrine of Christ. We are, therefore, not surprized to read the comments of the Turkish press, retaliatory as they may seem. Thus in the *Tanin* (Constantinople) it is said of the European Powers during the present European agony:

"They would not look at the evils in their own countries, or elsewhere, but interfered at the slightest incident in our borders; every day they would gnaw at some part of our rights and our sovereignty; they would perform vivisection on our quivering flesh and cut off great pieces of it. And we, with a forcibly controlled spirit of rebellion in our hearts and with clenched but powerless fists, silent and deprest, would murmur as the fire burned within: 'Oh, that they might fall out with one another! Oh, that they would eat one another up!'

"And lo! to-day they are eating each other up, just as the Turk wished they would. Whatever people may say, there is in the nature of things an essential justice that will at last come to light. To the benighted and the victims of injustice it brings a smile on the face and a joyous lightening of the heart.

"This being the case, there is in our hearts a new feeling of mercy. We can not forget what an eternal and inextinguishable torch of learning and the arts France has always been. We can not be blind to the fact that Germany with its brains and its industry is a highly civilized nation. We will not be behind in praising the high position the English hold in the civilized world, even after they have basely betrayed a trust committed to their honorable keeping. For this reason, while we pray that this awful war may be taken out of the way as soon as possible, we also hope that in some way or other out of this stream of innocent blood may shine forth the light of a strong and lasting peace and righteousness."

Of the influence which the present war is likely to exercise over the Balkan nations in their present condition of restlessness the *Tasfiri Efkiar* (Constantinople) writes:

"One does not have to be a great scholar to see that the Balkans, after giving rise to the European War, could not remain in quiet and tranquillity. We are now in presence of effective proofs of this evident truth which we have often maintained. The efforts of Russian envoys to gain Bulgaria, the continual concentration of Greek troops on the Bulgarian border, the explosion of bombs placed by Bulgarian *comitadjis* that have blown up the bridges at Demir Kapou and Gevgeli, the active negotiations by certain Balkan statesmen, the panic that has seized the Greeks of Macedonia, are all proofs of this. It is already clear that the peninsula can not keep itself clear of the troubles which the general conflagration will let loose. Events that will necessitate territorial changes as important as those that have recently taken place can not be prevented. All the Balkan States, with Roumania in the lead, want these territorial changes to assume such shape as to satisfy them. As one thinks of this new phase of the Balkan affairs, he is forced to recognize that the Bucharest Treaty is null and void, in face of the general mess that is to reshape Europe.

"Only the Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria, and Roumania are to-day in a position to regulate the new Balkan situation. It is at present very difficult and perhaps impossible for Greece and Servia to sit around the green table also and take part in the negotiations. Indeed we do not doubt that these three Governments will decide the lot of the Balkans by mutual agreement, and that they will adopt, thanks to this agreement based on reciprocal interests, a policy concerning even still more general interests. We have always considered as idle and injurious Bulgaria's desire to get back the Baltchik-Tutrukan line. Even in Bulgaria the conviction is growing that this line

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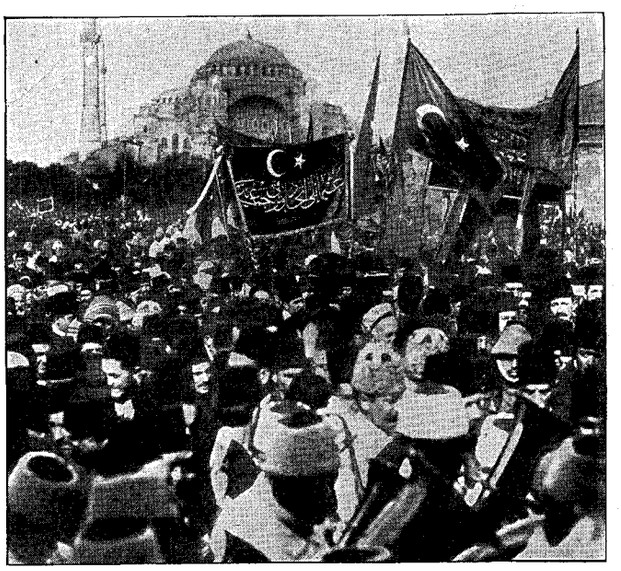
TURKISH RECRUITS FLOCKING TO THE COLORS.



CELEBRATING THE REPEAL OF THE CAPITULATIONS.

STIRRING DAYS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

is not worth the friendship of Roumania. Sure, then, of her frontiers to the south, Roumania will seek to get other advantages. So the Balkan States may, if they will, not only assure Balkan equilibrium, but also play an important part in the question of European war or peace."

ADMIRAL MAHAN ON SEA WAR

ADMIRAL MAHAN, whose books on sea supremacy have been so largely responsible for the development of European navies, has declared to a correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* that England, if she wishes to remain a world Power, must fling her preponderating navy against the sea-power of Germany. If the correspondent is correct, the Admiral deviated enough from the strict line of neutrality enjoined by the President to show that he condemned Germany. "Admiral Mahan," we read, "in common with the vast majority of Americans, regards the present war as one of calculated aggressiveness by Germany and as an inexcusable act. He exprest the opinion that the absence of the Kaiser from Berlin at the time of the Austrian ultimatum to Servia was an act cleverly designed to deceive." He thinks that the struggle between Germany and the Allies must be decided in the North Sea, and he expects a German defeat. To quote his words:

"For a long time it has been the German policy to keep the navy ready and virtually cleared for action, and we may expect any minute, apparently, to get word of a great engagement. I should expect the British fleet to win.

"The Kiel Canal would undoubtedly be used in the German naval strategy as affording access to the North and Baltic seas, but not as a deciding movement. England can not, as I have said, throw a preponderating fleet into both seas, and Germany's hope is to strike immediately. It is a question of existence for her, the stagnation of her carrying trade on the seas must threaten her very life, and neutral shipping, already taxed to its limits, can not bear the additional burdens of supplying Germany.

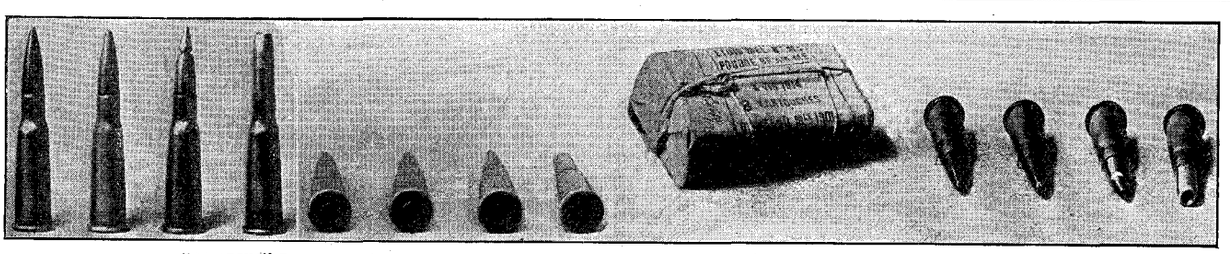
"The suggestion that has been made that Germany might demonstrate with her fleet in the Baltic is not tenable. The Russian Fleet, with only eight predreadnoughts, no dreadnoughts, and battle-cruisers, however much of an absurdity that type may be, is negligible. Germany could achieve nothing with a fleet in the Baltic, for it is a principle of warfare that, under modern conditions, no nation can afford to waste its navy in operations against fortifications."

Admiral Mahan is of the opinion that all the different departments of naval warfare will be proved and their efficacy decided by this coming struggle between England and Germany. This, he thinks, will be the final test of all the series of naval wars. He dwells particularly upon the point that aircraft and submarines have to be reckoned with.

"This question of the use of the increased efficiency of the submarine is assuredly one of the most important to be tested in actual warfare. They had, of course, no opportunity in the Russo-Japanese War. But in the present confined theater of operations they should be seen at their best.

"I do not share Sir Percy Scott's views of the surpassing power of the submarine to the complete effacement of the battle-ship. . . . But most of these problems of the technical science of warfare are too abstruse for the general observer—they are really too technical for the experts to agree on. As General Sherman said: 'One may demonstrate something in maneuvers, but you really need the element of human fear to be conclusive.'

"The mooted question of big guns has also to be tested. For my own part I have always believed that the volume of fire was the determining fact. The number of hits, and not the single shots, is the most important element. I believe, however, all those things we shall soon know, perhaps any minute."



"DUMDUM" BULLETS FOUND AT LONGWY THAT INSPIRED THE KAISER'S PROTEST TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

The French reply that these were for target practise only.

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE SAD RETURN OF THE FAIRIES

THE THEORY that fairy-tales are racial memories of the prehistoric swarthy dwarf races of Europe has been alluded to several times in these columns. According to an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York, September), these dark-skinned dwarfs are tending to reassert themselves and to congregate in their old haunts. This explains what the writer calls "the pigmies of London"—the prevalence of undersized dark-skinned types in certain parts of the city, "clothed in rags and begging an existence." They no longer tend to die out, for survival is not now, as it once was, dependent on size and strength. But tho they survive, these dwarfs add nothing to the general efficiency or intelligence of the nation, or to its capacity for defense. If we do not attend to the matter, the writer thinks, we in America may have also to contend with a return of the pigmies, dwarfs, pixies, or whatever we choose to name them. We read:

"English anthropologists and physicians have noticed for a long time that the prehistoric, small, dark types which were submerged by the Celtic and Teutonic invasions have been reasserting themselves numerically and have also been percolating back to the areas from which they were driven by these bigger, fiercer, blonder immigrants. Much of this is due to the more perfect adjustment to the climate of the oldest stocks through hundreds of millenniums of survival of the fittest, whereas the last invasions have brought in types which are just enough unfit for the new climate to lose ground in proportion to the rest. The big blonds are not dying out by any means; indeed they might be increasing, and their control of national affairs is stronger every decade perhaps, but the smaller, darker types are apparently getting more numerous in special positions which kill off the more recent Teutons. The pigmies, on the other hand, are apparently small sizes of all the types which make up the population, tho no exact observations have been made of their physical characters. No one knows what causes such variations, but we can well imagine a thousand things which may happen to check growth, and, as the unfortunates are largely in the lowest social classes, we are justified in suspecting disease and underfeeding as the most common. Very small or dwarf specimens are found in every species, and in every litter of pigs there is a 'runt.' The phenomenon seems to be universal, and there is no reason to doubt that dwarfed types have appeared in England ever since man was man. If he was too little to hold his own in those fierce days, he perished; if too big, he was likely to become too aggressive and to be laid low by strategy. As a fact prehistoric skeletons of one locality and time are remarkably uniform, as also are the modern savages of one tribe. In modern civilization, on the other hand, size has absolutely no bearing upon the survival, for no matter how little or how big a man is, he can find some way of making a living and some climate which will not hurt him. Industrialism furnishes innumerable opportunities for little men who have sufficient intelligence, and they do not have to resort to tailoring, shoemaking, or servile attachment to the more efficient big men. Their numbers ought to increase, and perhaps they are increasing throughout northern Europe, which has formerly been fit for only the big types but now puts subsistence within the reach of millions of little men, some of whom can not even shoulder a gun to keep out invaders. If the dwarfish types are not gifted with enough intelligence for skilled labor, they are in a pitiable condition, for they can not do hard laboring work. A big imbecile can shovel dirt, but the little man can not prosper without brains. These stupid dwarfs, clothed in rags and begging an existence, are the most pitiable sights in London.

"Will America furnish pigmies when the price of food advances to the high relative level of Europe? We have always prided ourselves on the good physique which comes with our more liberal feeding, but there is a suspicion that we have seen our best days. We are beginning the successful importation of meat from Argentine, and it stands to reason that, as in London, there will be some men too feeble mentally and physically to get enough of it for their children. Most of our little people are foreign-born, but the native-born are not sizing up as formerly, and some time ago the manufacturing tailors reported that the demand was for smaller sizes of boys' clothes for age than formerly. The process of dwarfing must then have been going on for some time unnoticed. It is not possible to get exact data on this subject, as no records have been kept of weight and height for each year, but our 'child welfare' folks are doubtless collecting such information for future use. The matter ought to be looked into now, as it is quite disconcerting to think that the pouring of hordes into the 'melting pot' is to result in undersized people as in Europe, even pigmies as in London. Every immigrant may help to shovel dirt for railroads, but he brings one more mouth to fill while the meat-production is diminishing. It is all very well to say we will give these poor failures of Europe a seat at our table, but what if our own children go to school hungry?

"Boys can not grow into good citizens without plenty of food, and if we can not increase the food, then we must decrease the immigration and the birth-rate. No matter what we do, our population in the end will settle into layers as in England, where stature increases with social rank from good feeding as well as good inheritance of stock that has 'made good,' but let us try to keep up our bigness and physical equality as long as possible."

THE OLDEST PORTRAIT

PERHAPS THE EARLIEST artistic representation of the human figure was not long ago unearthed in France. It is a drawing, incised on a piece of bone, of a man and a woman, made by a prehistoric artist of the Aurignacian epoch of what geologists know as the Quaternary period. This is by no means the only prehistoric drawing of the kind, but none of the other finds has come from so early a geologic stratum. A writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) thus describes it:

"Two distinguished prehistoric archeologists, Messrs. Lucien Mayet and Pissot, have just published an Aurignacian design, traced on a flat mammoth bone, that possesses remarkable interest for students of the beginnings of art. The drawing represents a man and a woman and constitutes the first document representing, in an engraved form, man of the middle Quaternary period.

"The name 'Aurignacian' has been applied to the beginning of the Post-Glacial epoch. . . . Aurignacian engravings of the human body are now known to a considerable number. Every one knows about those discovered by Piette at Brassempouy in the Landes. . . . The drawings of a man and a woman discovered by Mayet and Pissot at La Colombière, near Poncin, recall those representing hunters or men wearing ritual masks, found at Mas d'Azil and Altamira. There is the same very inferior technique, contrasting strangely with contemporary ivory carving. The design found at La Colombière is thus described by its discoverer: 'A man is lying on his back. Above him is depicted, vertically, the body of a woman. The man's right arm is raised vertically, and his hand, with the fingers extended, touches the woman's body. The profile of the man differs absolutely from the Neanderthalspy type and recalls, in great measure, the Chancelade skull: the head is rather large, with a convex forehead rising somewhat obliquely, and a very high face . . . clearly prognathous. The chin is prominent and bears a short beard, indicated by little strokes; the nose is long and very large; the eye, shown by two curved lines, has an indefinable expression. The trunk is represented as very hairy. . . . The contour of the woman recalls in no wise the enormous matrons, with voluminous breasts and hips, with whom the Aurignacian sculptors of Brassempouy . . . have made us familiar. The upper part of the body is relatively slim, almost graceful, and has a youthful appearance, altho the lower limbs are coarser. . . . . .

"Besides its artistic interest, which is considerable, this find possesses great geologic interest, for it comes from a veritable archeological section, carefully studied by the authors."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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WAR AND WEATHER

A COMPLAINT that our press reports of the great European conflict give little information of weather conditions, "which have everything to do with military operations," is made by an instructor in the United States Army service schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in a letter to the New York *Times*. He adds that to army officers in particular the daily temperature, rainfall, direction and velocity of the wind, in all parts of the theater of war, are of more importance and interest than columns of material regarding skirmishes, reconnaissances, etc. Such data are difficult to get after the occurrence, and any record that aims to be of permanent historical value should contain them. Commenting upon this complaint, *The Scientific American* (New York, October 3) says in its editorial column:

"It is true that the weather has occasionally cropped up in the war news, tho so casually and modestly that its immense importance in shaping the course of events has been, apparently, quite lost sight of. Thus we gather that a dense fog greatly hastened the fall of Namur, by enabling the Germans to place their siege-guns in an advantageous position without danger to themselves. The persistent drenching rains that fell during the long battle of the Aisne must have so impeded the movements of artillery, as well as other operations, as to modify materially the strategy of the commanders, tho details on this subject are still lacking.

"The oppressive heat of the early days of the war in Belgium is also a matter of record. These bits of information have been, however, quite exceptional; as a rule the weather has been altogether ignored by the correspondents.

"Turn the pages of history and you will find that weather has always been a factor of prime importance in the conduct of war, playing a rôle analogous to, and coordinate with, that of topography, tho, strange to say, military writers usually exaggerate the relative importance of the latter. It would be easy to compile a long list of battles in which the weather has actually been the decisive factor. Take the effects of rain alone: Heavy downpours and resulting floods led to the total destruction of the three Roman legions under Varus, in A.D. 9. Fifteen hundred years later persistent rains saved Vienna from capture and destruction by the Turks. In 1692 an English army was prevented by heavy rains from crossing the Mehaigne to relieve Namur, then besieged by the French, and the city fell. It would however, be tedious to enumerate all the instances under this head.

"The progress of military science has by no means rendered armies less susceptible to the effects of the elements. If the introduction of motor-vehicles has facilitated the transportation of artillery, so has the use of heavy guns in the field increased, and muddy roads remain a serious obstacle. The deadliness of modern ordnance, as well as the use of search-lights and aeronautical fire-control, makes it imperative to keep troops under cover to a far greater extent than was once the case; but a fog, or even heavy rain or snow, furnishes an ideal cover which does not entail immobility. Besides these and other physical effects of the weather upon military operations, the physiological and psychological effects of weather upon fighting men are still much the same as they were a thousand years ago.

"It is evident that the modern commander must reckon with the weather in making his plans. If a body of troops is to be moved from one point to another, a heavy rain may make a difference of hours or days in the time required for this movement. An aerial reconnaissance, most desirable at a certain juncture, may be prevented by violent winds. A body of water, that to-day offers an impassable barrier to the enemy, may be to-morrow a practicable highway of ice. And so on.

"A corollary to these considerations is the fact that it behooves military men to possess a knowledge of meteorology, and thus to be able to foresee changes in the weather, so that they may shape their strategy accordingly. It has, in fact, been recently suggested by an Austrian military expert that a competent meteorologist ought to be attached to the headquarters of every army. When the history of the present European conflict is written, it will be interesting to see what part scientific weather-prediction has played therein. It is a safe guess that the Germans, at least, have already realized the possibilities of military meteorology and are utilizing this inchoate branch of applied science."

SUN-SPOTS AND THUNDER-STORMS

THAT THE ELECTRICITY which manifests itself in the powerful discharges of the thunder-storm has its origin not on earth but in the sun, is the belief of Sir Oliver Lodge, the eminent English authority on electricity. It has long been known that the spots on the sun, which are great cyclonic storms in the solar atmosphere, produce disturbances of the earth's magnetic equilibrium. Professor Lodge believes that they do this by actually bombarding the earth with streams of electrified particles, projected across the millions of miles of space that separate us from our chief luminary. Says H. Marchand, who contributes to *Cosmos* (Paris) an exposition on this and other views of Professor Lodge on the electrical phenomena of the atmosphere:

"The violent electric phenomena of the atmosphere, such as thunder-storms, are very probably due, in the first place, to the influence of the ultra-violet light, and in the second place, to the wind. The ultra-violet rays favor the transportation of the earth's negative charge to the neighboring air, while the wind, by agitating the atmosphere, brings together masses of it with opposite charges. Above the sea or deserts, where the emission of negative electricity is less strong, thunder-storms seem to be less frequent than over ordinary land.

"The electrification of the earth and its atmosphere has often been attributed to phenomena of evaporation or of condensation of water, and to other effects of the same kind, but we must rather suppose, according to Sir Oliver Lodge, that it is due to cosmic and not to local causes. 'I believe,' says the great English physicist, 'that it is largely or principally due to particles coming from the sun. The study of sun-spots has shown that emission of electrons takes place there, producing magnetic fields of great intensity, and we know that when one of the torrents of electrons that the sun thus hurls into space reaches a point near the earth, magnetic storms take place. We know also that hot bodies emit electricity. The sun must throw out alpha and beta rays; when these meet the terrestrial beta rays, the electrons (negative particles) are transported toward the poles, along the earth's lines of force, where they are probably the principal cause of the aurora borealis. As for the positive particles, they are not so easily deviated, and they reach the earth in tropical regions. The positive and negative charges thus carried to the earth then tend to reunite through the earth's crust or in the atmosphere, which explains, I think, the positive electrification of the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere. The rain brings down the negative electricity to the ground, leaving the positive in the higher regions of the air.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY SOME SWIMMERS DIE—Not all swimmers drown who die suddenly in the water. None of the reasons heretofore adduced to explain death of this kind, says a writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, October 3), is completely satisfactory. He goes on:

"One of these has never received the attention which it merits. In 1881, Von Troltsch asserted that in a number of such accidents death was due to vestibular irritation as a result of the penetration of cold water into the ear. To offset this view, however, is the common observation that children with large perforations of the drumhead swim and dive with impunity, and this despite the fact that otitis from bathing is by no means rare, and that old otitides are lighted up by the same exposure. At a meeting of the Berlin Otological Society held last spring Güttich revived the view that sudden death can follow vestibular irritation in swimmers with perforated ear-drums. . . . [This] renders the patient helpless—he can neither swim nor reach the surface. He makes motions, but there is complete loss of orientation. A second rotary reaction now occurs, the swimmer turning on his own axis. . . . While this accident menaces chiefly those with perforated ear-drums, it could readily, in divers, follow an acute traumatic perforation in the water and perhaps occur exceptionally with intact drumhead. Sudden helplessness in the water is better explained as a vestibular phenomenon than by the view of total or subtotal tonic cramps, affecting the respiratory muscles. However, if the patient first becomes helpless when his head is above water, the vestibular explanation will hardly answer."

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FILMS AS SALESMEN

THE USE of moving pictures to sell goods, especially in the engineering and allied industries, where the salesman can not carry his goods around with him, is no new thing, as moving pictures go. It has received great impetus of late, however, by improvements in the manufacture and reduction in the cost of both the films themselves and the apparatus for showing them. Employment of this kind of demonstration, too, is facilitated by the rise of business concerns ready to organize a business campaign with the aid of the "movies," to furnish the mechanical and photographic supplies, and to act in an advisory capacity to the man or the company that is anxious to try this new plan. Writes a contributor to *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, October):

Courtesy of the Harold Ives Company, New York.

SELLING GOODS BY FILM.

The machine is so small that the salesman carries it in his handbag.

"The testimony of an eye-witness is always the most convincing. That the most direct route to the brain is through the eye is a fact admitting of no argument, and that is why large manufacturing concerns are realizing more each day the great advantage of moving-picture films as clinchers of business.

"To the machinery-manufacturer, especially the producer of automatic machines, no more convincing method of proving the advantages and efficiency of his products exists than the showing of a machine in actual operation. One visit of a prospective purchaser to a plant to see a machine operating under actual working conditions is worth more than a dozen calls of salesmen upon him. In the past the difficulty has been to accomplish this, to always be able to show the machine in operation to the prospect and thus let his eye tell his brain.

"For example, take the enormous saving afforded manufacturers by the new principle and practise of chain-drive assembling, so successfully employed at the Ford plant. While this practise is widely applicable to machine-shop and manufacturing operations, it must be seen to be fully appreciated, and offers enormous possibilities for business to the manufacturer of driving-chain or link-belt. Once seen in operation the chain-drive is commercially convincing, yet, in what way other than by a visit to the Ford plant, where this new practise has been so highly developed, could a manufacturer of such chains show their possibilities for this service to such advantage as by a rightly made motion-picture film?

"The uses of the film as an instructor are well understood and appreciated, its service in the selling field of machinery and mechanical devices is being rapidly extended as it has been found that such films prove the most valuable aid ever employed by the salesman who, when equipped with a portable projecting machine, which is inexpensive, can show a film in a hotel room, or in a buyer's office, the prospect not even having the trouble of leaving his desk.

"Not only as an aid to salesmen, but as a salesman the film is proving its value. In cases where, owing to distance, the sending out of a personal sales representative would be out of the question, a machinery concern can mail a film to a prospective customer thousands of miles away, who, on its receipt, can arrange with a moving-picture house in his own town to run the film, thus allowing him to study just how the machine operates, grasp all its strong points, and note the advantages of its use in his plant.

"The moving-picture film has proved its value as a clincher of business, but for such service the films employed must be made so as to afford proper exhibition effects, and their production is a separate and distinct business from that of the producer of films for entertainment purposes, an art in itself.

"Manufacturers who are using films for the purpose of sales-promotion are looking closer into the quality and merits of the films used, and realize that such work demands special study and experience on the part of the film-manufacturer, in order to obtain the most convincing results."

There are now firms, the writer goes on to say, who devote their entire energy to the production of films showing complete processes of manufacture from raw material to finished product, or actual operation of automatic machines. They also prepare scenarios if desired and weave a story into the background of any business, thus emphasizing important features. Much study is devoted to the many problems that enter into the production of successful commercial moving-picture films, and detailed information is furnished concerning the best uses to be made of films depicting any industry. Suggestions are offered for new and novel ways of using these, and estimates of the cost are made. To conclude:

"Such films are generally made in units of 1,000 feet, each unit for about twenty minutes, and, once the picture is completed, duplicate films in such quantity as may be desired can be secured at low cost.

"To the manufacturer, the moving-picture film is now rendering a service equally as important as it is to the scientist and the teacher, and the great strength given to selling campaigns through the use of properly made industrial films is being better appreciated each day."

Courtesy of the Mutual Film Corporation, New York.

LIVING MODELS ON THE SCREEN.

Gowns can be displayed in this way to an advantage unknown before.

One of these machines, we learn, is operated with arc-light, gaslight, or a mazda bulb light, and even fitted with "felt-shod feet, that will not mar the highest polished table or desk."

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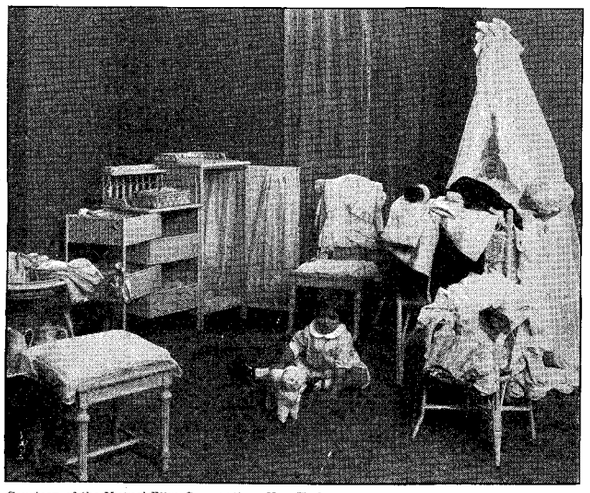
THE DUCK AS A FEBRIFUGE

HE WHO FEARS malaria or yellow fever should keep ducks. The duck is one of the greatest known enemies of the mosquito and, therefore, of the two diseases just named. Moreover, the duck has possibly one of the widest geographical ranges of any of the birds. It is even found in the arctic and antarctic regions; also in Australia, where bird life is so peculiar. Writes Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, State Health Commissioner of Pennsylvania, in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, October 3):



Courtesy of the Mutual Film Corporation, New York.

A SALESMAN'S FILM WITH A SPECIAL APPEAL.

No one who loves children would be indifferent to it.

"After trying the ability of fish to devour larvæ and pupæ of mosquitoes, with varied success, I built two dams near together on the same stream, so that each would have the same environment for the breeding of mosquitoes. Each covered nearly 1,400 square feet. In one, twenty mallard ducks . . . were permitted to feed, while the other was entirely protected from water-fowl, but well stocked with goldfish. . . . . .

"The one in which the ducks fed was for several months entirely free from mosquitoes, while the pond protected from ducks and stocked with fish was swarming with young insects in different cycles of life.

"To the infested pond ten well-fed mallard ducks were then admitted, and as they entered the pond they were first attracted by the larval bactrachians, tadpoles. They, however, soon recognized the presence of larvæ and pupæ of the mosquito and immediately turned their attention to these, ravenously devouring them in preference to any other foodstuff present. At the end of twenty-four hours no pupæ were to be found, and in forty-eight hours only a few small larvæ survived. The motion of the water, made by the ducks, of course drowned some of the insects —what proportion can not be estimated.

"For some years I have been using ducks to keep down mosquitoes in swamps that would have been very expensive to drain, but I never fully appreciated the high degree of efficiency of the duck as a destroyer of mosquito life until the foregoing test was made. . . . . .

"Mr. William Lockwood, of Boston, an artist who made a hobby of raising aquatic fowl, also expresses an opinion that the spoon-billed duck is particularly adapted to the destruction of mosquito larvæ resting on the surface of the water.

"Mr. McAtee, of the Biological Survey, found mosquitoes in the gizzard of the mallard duck. While other birds, fish, spiders, bactrachians, arthropods, and reptiles are all enemies of the mosquito, none of them has the wide geographical range and the capacity of devouring large numbers of the larvæ and pupæ on land and water as the duck.

"Ducks can be used in ponds, swamps, both open and in jungles, and can be driven from place to place. Not only can they be generally used to keep down mosquito life, but they also furnish a delicious and valuable foodstuff."

THE CREATIVE MACHINIST

A DISTINCTION is drawn, by a writer in *The American Machinist* (New York, October 1), between the man who makes a machine and the one who runs it. The machinist creates; the operative merely watches the machine create. The creative mind is pictured as likely to leave its owner a poor man, but such a mind is itself a rich possession. The writer continues:

"Every time a new machine is invented to take the place of 100 men, we hear mutterings in the air from the other 99, which are only stilled when 100 machines are built and they are called upon to run them. We also hear rumors that the machinist has worked himself out of a job. Soon, they say, all machinery will be made by standard processes and there will be no place for any but operatives, who simply sit and wait.

"The machinist who practises watchful waiting to the exclusion of capable creation is an operative, but he doesn't know it yet. Every time the machinist digs a hole and gets in and draws the hole in after him, he pops up with another labor-saving machine, and that gives him a new lease of life until he has invented all the improvements and made all the labor-saving devices he can for its manufacture. Then he must look for new worlds to conquer. He is tired of it, it no longer has life in it; he is through with his work.

"Like every other creative mind, he has to pay the penalty of seeing some one else get the reward for what he has done. A machinist is a poor man; a man always with visions of things he must create, and yet always seeing a new vision before the old one is made real. He may leave the shop and get rich, but not as a machinist. As a machinist he has learned many things that no other industry could have taught him. He has more openings, more breadth of opportunity that he could have got in any other trade. To get riches he must leave it, but he need not forget that it was there that he learned to create things, that he learned to see in his mind's eye the things that afterward materialized in iron and steel, and that moved in the way which he saw them move before there were more than a few lines on a piece of paper to indicate what was wanted. He compares his work with that of the artist or the sculptor who has his model from which to work, and whose greatest hope is that he may closely copy nature, while he has nothing in nature to copy, but has to strike out into fields that have never been explored and originate things purely from his own imagination."

Courtesy of the Harold Ives Company, New York.

MACHINERY SHOWN IN OPERATION.

The salesman could not carry this machine, but can carry a moving-picture apparatus to show it.

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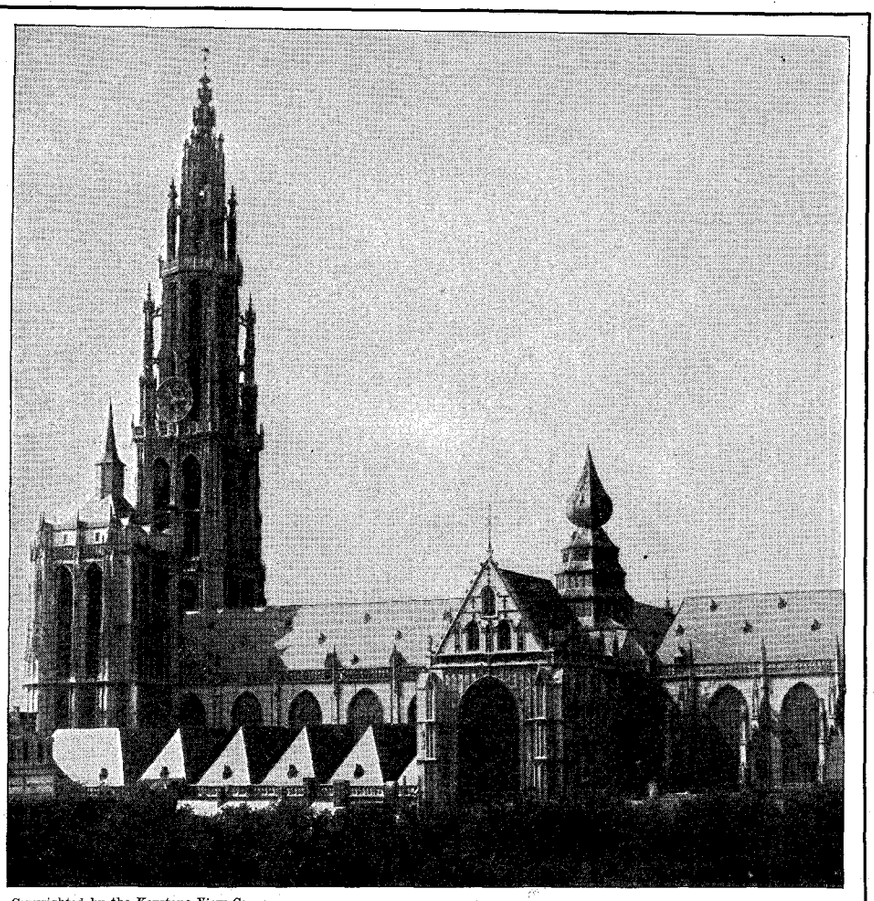
LETTERS - AND - ART

ART AND GERMANY'S SAVANTS

THE ANSWER of learned Germany to foreign protests against the ruin wrought by her arms comes signed by many of her distinguished names—Harnack, Sudermann, Lizt, Hauptmann, Roentgen, Humperdinck, and Behring. They pay their tribute to art, but admit the superior rights of armed conflict. "If in this frightful war objects of art are destroyed, every German will regret it, but, little as we allow any one to override us in love of art, the preservation of art is not to be bought at the price of German defeat." This collective statement is particularized by one of their number, Gerhardt Hauptmann, who publishes in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) his reply to Romaine Rolland, whose open letter we reproduced last week. Hauptmann recalls that Rolland addresses him "in public words which breathe the pain of this war (forced by Russia, England, and France), pain over the endangering of European culture and the destruction of hallowed memorials of ancient art." He replies:



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ANTWERP'S CATHEDRAL, SAVED FROM SHELLS.

Tho the shells rained upon the Place Verte, facing the structure, it is reported uninjured. "It must be said in the Germans' favor," says Arthur Ruhl, of the New York *Tribune*, who just escaped the Germans in Antwerp, "that they tried to protect monuments and cathedrals."

"I share in this general sorrow. What I can not consent to is to give an answer whose spirit you have already prescribed and concerning which you wrongly assert that it is awaited by all Europe. I know that you are of German blood. Your beautiful novel, 'Jean-Christophe,' will remain immortal among us Germans, together with 'Wilhelm Meister' and 'Der grüne Heinrich.' France became your adopted fatherland; therefore your heart must now be torn—and your judgment confused. You have worked with zeal for the reconciliation of both peoples. In spite of this, now when the bloody quarrel has destroyed your fair concept of peace, as it has so many others, you regard our nation and our people through French eyes, and every attempt to make you see clearly from the German point of view is absolutely certain to be in vain.

"Naturally, everything you say of our Government, our Army, our people, is distorted; everything is false; so false that in this respect your open letter seems to me a black and empty surface. War is war. You may lament war, but must not wonder at things which are inseparable from this elemental consideration. Assuredly it is tragic when, in the hand-to-hand confusion of conflict, an irreplaceable Rubens is destroyed; but—with all honor to Rubens!—I am of those in whom the shattered breast of his brother compels a far deeper pain.

"And, Herr Rolland, it does no good for you to adopt a tone that implies that the people of your land, the French, are marching out against us with palm-branches, when in reality they are plentifully furnished with cannon, with cartridges—yes, even with dumdum bullets. Certainly you have grown fearful of our heroic armies. That is to the glory of a Power which is invincible through the justice of its cause. The German soldier is unsullied by the loathsome and puerile were-wolf tales which your lying French press so zealously spreads abroad, that press which the French and the Belgian people have their misfortune to thank. Let the idle Englishman call us 'Huns'; you may, for all I care, characterize the warriors of our splendid landwehr as 'sons of Attila'; it is enough for us if this landwehr shatters to bits the ring of our merciless enemies. Far better that you call us 'sons of Attila,' cross yourself in fear, and remain outside our borders, than that you indict tender inscriptions upon the tomb of our German name, calling us as 'the beloved descendants of Goethe.' The epithet 'Huns' is coined by people who, themselves Huns, find themselves disappointed in their criminal attacks on the life of a sound and valorous race, because this race knows how to parry a fearful blow with still more fearful force. The impotent take refuge in curses."

Then follows Hauptmann's tribute to the question of Belgium and her sufferings:

"I say nothing against the Belgian people. The peaceful passage of German troops, a question of life for Germany, was refused by Belgium because its Government had made itself a tool of England and France. This same Government then organized an unparalleled guerrilla warfare, in order to cover its indefensible position, and by that act—Herr Rolland, you are a musician!—struck the horrible keynote of conflict. If you are at all in a position to break your way through the giants' wall of anti-German lies, read the message to America, by our

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Imperial Chancellor, of September 7; read, further, the telegram which on September 8 the Kaiser himself addrest to President Wilson. You will then discover things which it is necessary to know in order to understand the calamity of Louvain."

The manifesto of the savants appears in the *Berliner Tageblatt* and declares that "Germany will fight to the end as a cultured nation, which has the might of Goethe, Beethoven, and Kant, who are to it just as holy as its hearths and homes." It makes these further claims:

"It is not true that our conduct of the war does not recognize the rights of the people. Can any one point to an example of our ferocity? But in the East the earth has drunk the blood of hordes of women and children slain by the Russians. In the West dumdum bullets tear open the breasts of our warriors.

"Those who associate with Russians and Servians and offer to the world the spectacle of letting loose mongrels and niggers on the white race have the least right to call themselves defenders of European civilization. Our hypocritical foes say the fight is against our so-called militarism and not against our culture, but without German militarism German culture would long ago have been trodden into the earth. Militarism has gone out in defense of culture, in defense of the land which has for decades proved such a home for art as it will never enjoy anywhere else. The German Army and the German people are one."

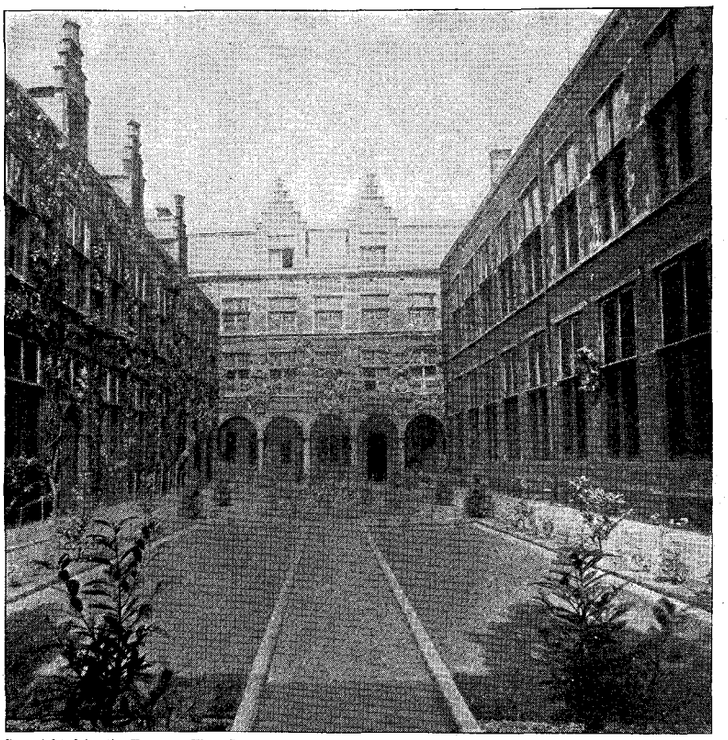
The New York *Sun* remarks that "the sophistry" of the statement "is unworthy of the eminent men" who signed it, for "at Louvain and Reims there was no question at all of sacrificing works of art to save the German legions from defeat."

The renunciation of scholastic honors conferred by English universities upon German scholars meets with protest from the astronomer, Dr. Wilhelm Foerster, now in his eighty-second year. In the *Berliner Tageblatt*, which the New York *Evening Post* translates, the aged savant offers counsels of moderation:

"It would surely not be difficult to collect a number of signatures for a declaration conceived in an entirely different spirit from that of the renunciation recently made public by Prof. J. Schwalbe. But since I can not devote my time to the collecting of signatures for such a purpose, I must at least, as honorary doctor of the University of Oxford, emphatically protest against the manifesto mentioned. I trust that even in these days of terrible excitement it may be possible for a solitary voice to produce some soothing effect. The question involved is to what extent the world of scholarship may claim and evince an interest in the social and political destinies of the State. Now, the manifesto of renunciation before us says distinctly that we are well aware that renowned English scholars, with whom German science had for years been united in fruitful labor, are opposed to a war so wickedly begun, and have publicly denounced it. And these, on the whole, are the men from whom emanated the honors bestowed on German scholars—honors which we now throw so contemptuously at their feet. The world of German scholars is happily at one with all the other classes of our fatherland, in its view of the war and the immediate future. The world of English scholarship is evidently not of the same mind as regards the policy of its fatherland. Is it not then unwise thus to separate us so sharply from a community of scholars so closely related and so sympathetic to us, because of the truly harmful public policy of their country, instead of recalling our English friends, by a vigorous appeal, to a sense of effective common loyalty? It is a law of human nature that such an appeal produces a much more powerful and a more permanent effect than a manifestation of temporary and grossly exaggerated indignation. Would that our friends across the sea might see Germany's united front in its true light, and spread among their own people the lessons of a truly enlightened public policy, in place of a policy which, in its essential features, is still purely selfish!"

BERNHARDI TO AMERICA

THE ONE BOOK which English librarians report is read in England more than any other at the present time is Bernhardi's "Germany and the Next War." There is reason for this, of course; and perhaps if it becomes known that the author pays his respects to this country in a number of passages, the book will have a keener interest for us. The militaristic author of this work has a high admiration for war as the great instrument of idealism and culture, and does not withhold his exasperation at peace congresses, arbitration schemes, and pacifist movements that occupy the dominant thought of America to-day. Von Bernhardi declares that



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COURTYARD OF THE MUSÉE PLANTIN-MORETUS,

Which contains one of the rarest collections on the history of printing in Europe. This building was the office of the Plantin printing firm, famed for the beauty of their texts, from 1579 to 1875, when it was made a State museum.

"efforts directed toward the abolition of war must not only be termed foolish, but absolutely immoral, and must be described as unworthy of the human race." He quite frankly disbelieves that nations can be honest in their desires for peace, and looks upon their efforts in that direction as subterfuge. Thus:

"Pacific ideals, to be sure, are seldom the real motive of their action. They usually employ the need of peace as a cloak under which to promote their own political aims. This was the real position of affairs at the Hague Congresses, and this is also the meaning of the action of the United States of America, who in recent times have earnestly tried to conclude treaties for the establishment of Arbitration Courts, first and foremost with England, but also with Japan, France, and Germany." (p. 17.)

A historic instance is cited to point his belief in the hypocrisy of such efforts:

"Theorists and fanatics imagine that they see in the efforts of President Taft a great step forward on the path to perpetual peace, and enthusiastically agree with him. Even the Minister for Foreign Affairs in England, with well-affected idealism, termed the procedure of the United States an era in the history of mankind." (p. 17.)

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America is thereupon warned that her peace policy may prove fatal to her "moral development":

"From this point of view, efforts to secure peace are extraordinarily detrimental to the national health so soon as they influence politics. The States which from various considerations are always active in this direction are sapping the roots of their own strength. The United States of America—*e.g.*, in June, 1911—championed the ideas of universal peace in order to be able to devote their undisturbed attention to money-making and the enjoyment of wealth, and to save the $300,000,000 which they spend on their Army and Navy; they thus incur a great danger, not so much from the possibility of a war with England or Japan, but precisely because they try to exclude all chance of contest with opponents of their own strength and thus avoid the stress of great political emotions, without which the moral development of the national character is impossible. If they advance farther on this road they will one day pay dearly for such a policy." (p. 28.)

To a growing and aspiring nation this policy is particularly hurtful:

"Arbitration treaties must be peculiarly detrimental to an aspiring people which has not yet reached its political and national zenith, and is bent on expending its power in order to play its part honorably in the civilized world. Every Arbitration Court must originate in a certain political status. . . . In this way every progressive change is arrested, and a legal position created which may easily conflict with the actual turn of affairs, and may check the expansion of the young and vigorous State in favor of one which is sinking in the scale of civilization." (p. 32.)

America has a chance still to save her soul through her natural resources and her "unscrupulous" character:

"Facing her (England), between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, linking the West and the East, the United States of North America have risen to be an industrial and commercial Power of the first rank. Supported by exceptionally abundant natural resources, and the unscrupulously pushing character of her inhabitants, this mighty Empire aims at a suitable recognition of her power in the council of the nations, and is on the point of securing this by the building of a powerful Navy." (p. 68.)

For this reason England can be nothing but America's natural enemy, and Von Bernhardi sees England unmindful of her once great opportunity:

"Since England committed the unpardonable blunder, from her point of view, of not supporting the Southern States in the American War of Secession, a rival to England's world-wide Empire has appeared on the other side of the Atlantic in the form of the United States of North America, which are a grave menace to England's fortunes." (p. 94.)

Such a blunder ranks with one of Germany's own, for which this author rebukes his native country:

"It was, in my opinion, the most serious mistake in German policy that a final settling of accounts with France was not effected at a time when the state of international affairs was favorable and success might confidently have been expected. There has, indeed, been no lack of opportunities. We have only our policy of peace and enunciation to thank for the fact that we are plac d in this difficult position, and are confronted by the momentous choice between resigning all claim to world-power or disputing this claim against numerically superior enemies. This policy somewhat resembles the supineness for which England has herself o blame, when she refused her assistance to the Southern States in the American War of Secession, and thus allowed a Power to arise in the form of the United States of North America, which already, altho barely fifty years have elapsed, threatens England's own position as a world Power." (p. 239.)

Bernhardi looks ahead for this country as a reason for the preservation of the German fleet:

"England may have to tolerate the rivalry of North America in her Imperial and commercial ambitions, but the competition of Germany must be stopt. If England is forced to fight America the German Fleet must not be in a position to help the Americans. Therefore it must be destroyed." (p. 97.)

Germany is exhorted to further her influence on American politics:

"The further duty of supporting the Germans in foreign countries in their struggle for existence and of thus keeping them loyal to their nationality is one from which, in our direct interests, we can not withdraw. The isolated groups of Germans abroad greatly benefit our trade, since by preference they obtain their goods from Germany: but they may also be useful to us politically, as we discover in America. The American-Germans have formed a political alliance with the Irish, and, thus united, constitute a power in the State with which the Government must reckon." (p. 78.)

GERMANY'S DEBT TO FRENCH CULTURE

THE SUDDEN REARING again of the spiritual ramparts dividing nations that had tended in recent years to become lowered or done away with altogether is what we seem to be witnessing in the intellectual world. Warring nations have all, except perhaps Servia, hung out the banner of "culture" as the cause for which they fight, and thereby seem to imply a native product that is self-productive and self-sustaining. Of course it would be admitted in ordinary times that the culture of nations is a reciprocal product and borrowing and repaying is a grateful occupation. It happens that just prior to the present outbreak a French professor, M. L. Reynaud, head of the department of German lectures in the Faculty of Letters of the University of Poitiers, published a book, a résumé of which appears in *Les Nouvelles de France* (Paris), upon the indebtedness of Germany to French civilization. He does not contend, of course, that the obligation has been all on one side, but holds that France's earlier spiritual and intellectual development naturally makes her the source of many of Germany's intellectual possessions. No doubt, however, he goes much further than patriotic Germans would go with him. He shows how the debt began early:

"It was Charlemagne, a Frank in origin and in language, but profoundly Romanized by ecclesiastical influence, who first brought civilization by conquest to Germany. By fire and by sword Charlemagne brought the Saxons into submission. He never crossed the Rhine except as an enemy; he imposed upon the vanquished the Roman faith and all that remained of the ancient idea of imperial civilization. Germany was able to add nothing of her own to the Carlovingian principles; the epoch of the Othos is but a continuation, a tardy flowering of the Carlovingian civilization.

"France, on the contrary, as early as the eleventh century, gave to the world a complete civilization, 'new in word, new in expression,' and the French culture passed over the borders of Germany. The tourney (*conflictus gallicus*) began to mingle its gallant note in the Germanic festivals. Our courteous [*courtoise*] poetry is the school to which the Minnesingers came for instruction. Treatises were written in Germany on the French *courtoisie*, our romances, our poems, and our songs were translated. More than 500 French words passed into the German tongue. In art, Germany is clearly the vassal of France. The monks of Cluny introduced there the rich *bourguignon* style. It took Germany a hundred years to adopt the Gothic style, which she termed the French style (*opus francigenum*) and which she boasted later of having invented.

"To the brilliant French expansion of the thirteenth century—one of the culminating periods of our history—succeeded the disasters of the Hundred Years' War. The French kingdom, ruined, lost the scepter of the arts, which passed to Bourgogne and Flanders, and French influence no longer illumined Europe. Then Germany lived its own life. The German villages grew populous and rich. The *bourgeoisie*, charmed with realities, cared little for the chivalrous ideal of the French. They were concerned with enjoying life, lodging well, dressing well, etc. . . . . .

"However, even this period of autonomy is not entirely exempt from French initiation. The Emperor Henry VII. of Luxemburg spoke and wrote nothing but French. The Emperor Charles IV. was raised at the Court of France and fought in our ranks at Crécy; he founded at Prague the first German university and ordained the use there of the statutes of the University of Paris. Maximilian I., the husband of Marie of Bourgogne, spoke and wrote French. Charles V. was given a

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French education by his aunt Marguerite; his political ideal was the same as that of Francis I., and Germany made war against him rather than accept imperial unity.

"In the seventeenth century Germany, in its turn, passed through a terrible crisis. The Thirty Years' War, instigated and maintained by princes, left her ruined, dismembered into 2,000 territories, of which 300 were sovereign states! By the side of this country chopped into fragments, France shone resplendent, unified, victorious, rich, cultivated, 'lifted above herself by that incomparable stimulant, glory in arms.' Germany commenced to imitate France again. Every German prince played at being Louis XIV., and wished to have his functionaries, his army, his court, regulated by a severe etiquette."

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THROUGH REIMS'S RUINED AISLES.

The story of this tragedy and the indignation of the world perhaps saved the cathedral of Antwerp.

No German state owes more to France than Prussia. Says the writer: "Frederick II. was French from head to feet; he thought and wrote in French; he spoke German only to his soldiers and his servants; he declared even in 1781 that it was a loss of time to learn German." Further:

"France delivered Germany from theological quarrels, and from the insupportable pedanticism (*Schulfüchserei*) which at that time infested the most cultivated society. In the seventeenth century the Emperor, on inviting his generals one day to dine with him, had sent to them a printed list of 'grossnesses' to be avoided in his presence. At the end of the eighteenth century the best society in Germany was as cultivated as French society. Our books had been translated, our arts, our manners, and our modes had been copied; more than 70,000 foreign words had invaded the German tongue, the majority of them French. . . .

"However, the military power of Prussia and the awakening of the Protestant spirit roused in Germany the sentiment of national existence; little by little she recovered from the frightful crisis of the Thirty Years' War; she was repopulated, repaired her fortunes, aspired to live her own life and disengage herself from the foreign influences so long predominant. After all, nothing could be more legitimate, but who could teach her to emancipate herself from French tutelage? Who? . . . Why, France! Again the France whose hand is found in every German initiative.

"The military power of Prussia is due to the study of the monarchy of Louis XIV. and to the French genius of Frederick II. The pietist Protestant movement had its origin in the mysticism of St. Francis de Sales. Mme. Guyon and Fénelon had but a limited success in France; in Germany they were translated, commented upon, and became an inspiration. It was Voltaire who revealed to Germany Shakespeare and Milton, whose influence was so considerable in the renovation of German literature. It was Diderot who taught Lessing how to criticize our classic theater; it was he who praised the *bourgeois* drama to him. It was La Chaussée who was the father of the weeping drama so dear to Teutonic authors. Finally, it was Rousseau who put in circulation all the paradoxes, all the sophisms, which Germany took so seriously and whence sprang the nationalist *Sturm und Drang* movement. Nearly all the combatants of that heroic epoch had a French education and were subject, despite themselves, to the influence of our poets, our writers, our thinkers, and our savants. Goethe himself does not escape the general rule. It was the cathedral of Strassburg which made conquest of him for Germanism, and the Strassburg Cathedral is a work of French art. 'Götz von Berlichingen' saw the light after the appearance of Du Bellay's 'Gaston et Bayard.' 'Werther' directly imitates 'La Nouvelle Heloise.' Rousseau, Diderot, Lesage, Beaumarchais, Rotrou, Brunoy furnished Goethe with subjects, episodes, situations, characters. The influence of the Court of Weimar turned him toward our classics; he studied Racine at length. In the last years of his life he read Geoffroy de St. Hilaire and Sylvestre de Sacy. He defends himself from the charge of being a gallophobe, and says nobly: 'How should I be able to hate a people to whom I owe such a great part of my intellectual formation?' "

The author even declares that Germany owes an immense debt to the first Napoleon, that he reassembled the German territory and taught her the value of political unity, of regularity of administration, and of a relatively rapid and economic process of justice. He adds that it was the German princes who took their people to battle against Napoleon by the promise of liberty, a promise forgotten when the great enemy was at last overwhelmed. He believes, too, that it was French ideas which came near liberating Germany in 1848, and that it was again the German princes who prevented this, "as they still prevent her from becoming a nation free and the mistress of her own destiny." In conclusion, he says:

"How is it that, owing to us such a good part of what she is, Germany should have given to her patriotism so marked and so displeasing an anti-French character? It is because German patriotism has for its first source pietistic Pharisaism, and for its instrument the Prussian rancors against France. Then, too, it is because we rarely love those who have done too much for us, given us too much, and advised us too much. Misunderstandings of all sorts separate France and Germany to-day. . . . Is it quite certain that it must always be thus?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROFESSORS STILL EXCHANGED—The system of exchange professorships between Germany and our own Harvard and Columbia will continue despite the war. The Chicago *News* sees these exchanges as admirably cultural:

"A more general exchange of this sort among all the nations would go far toward dispelling antagonism and preventing war. Fundamentally, it was race hatred, based on misunderstandings, that brought on the present conflict. Knowledge and appreciation of the arts and learning and social customs of other people does much to bring nations together.

"The close relations in matters of education between this country and Germany have done much to produce a good understanding. The United States has drawn heavily for its own uses upon German culture and scholarship. American students in large numbers have profited by the learning at German institutions.

"Until the Rhodes scholarships were founded comparatively few Americans attended English universities. Cecil Rhodes, with his broad vision, had in view the breaking down of cultural antagonisms when he planned the famous scholarships for foreigners at Oxford. National and race hatreds soften under the influence of intimate acquaintance. Since it is not possible to carry student bodies across seas, a useful substitute has been found in the exchange of professors."

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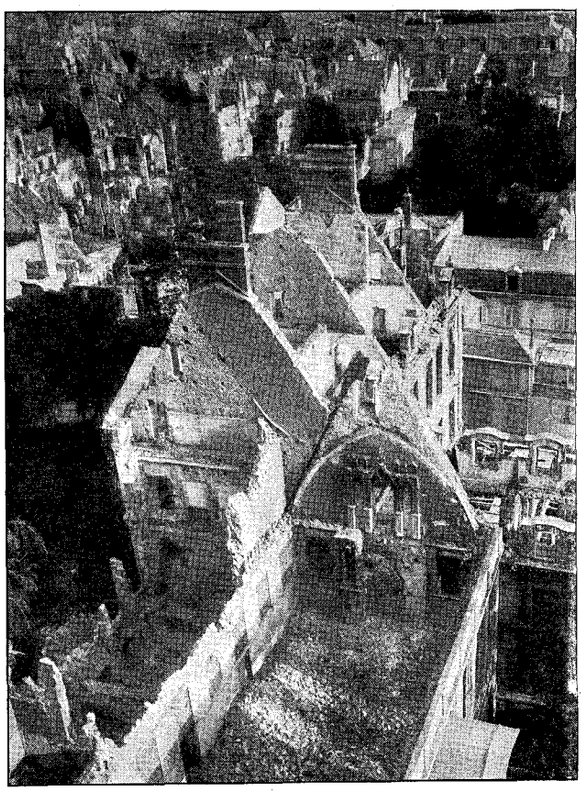
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE WAR AS SEEN BY THE NON-RESISTER

THE DUTY OF THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN is one of paramount interest in the world's present throes. Germany, from all accounts, is showing a unanimous allegiance to the dominant idea represented by the State; France is in a similar mood, but England has a number of dissentient voices. One of those is Dr. Alfred Salter, who dis-



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LOOKING DOWN ON REIMS'S RUINS.

The main hall of the Archbishop's palace next to the Cathedral is seen here in ruins. Few neighboring houses escaped.

cusses in *The Labor Leader* (London) the duty of the Christian citizen. This question, he declares, is one always answered by one's religion, and it is "for each man to answer for himself at the bar of his conscience, not to be led away by the press, by the Prime Minister, by the Labor party, by the recruiting-officer, or by any one else." In answering the question for himself he tries to picture Christ as an Englishman, with England at war with Germany. His confronting situation is drawn from actuality. "The Germans have overrun France and Belgium, and may possibly invade England by air-ship and drop bombs on London. What am I to do? Am I to answer the Prime Minister's call, make myself proficient in arms, and hurry to the Continent to beat the Germans off?" This is what he sees:

"Look! Christ in khaki, out in France thrusting his bayonet into the body of a German workman. See! The Son of God with a machine gun, ambushing a column of German infantry, catching them unawares in a lane and mowing them down in their helplessness. Hark! The Man of Sorrows in a cavalry charge, cutting, hacking, thrusting, crushing, cheering. No! No! That picture is an impossible one, and we all know it.

"That settles the matter for me. I can not uphold the war, even on its supposedly defensive side, and I can not, therefore, advise any one else to enlist or to take part in what I believe to be wrong and wicked for myself. A country, as an individual, must be prepared to follow Christ if it is to claim the title of Christian."

A great place is waiting in history, declares this writer, for "the first nation that will dare to save its life by losing it, that will dare to base its national existence on righteous dealing and not on force, that will found its conduct on the truths of primitive Christianity and not on the power of its army and navy. And there is a great place waiting in history for the first political party that will dare to take the same stand and will dare to advocate the Christian policy of complete disarmament and non-resistence to alien force." He continues:

"No nation and no political party (and for that matter no Church either) is at present prepared to do that, altho they all, more or less, profess to be Christian. The inference is irresistible that the nations of Christendom, the orthodox political parties, and the organized churches believe in the religion of materialism, and not in God.

"For myself, I can see no logical or practical half-way house between the policy of being always antiwar (anti-every-war, including this war), a policy based on the teaching of Christ, and the policy of Lord Roberts, Lord Charles Beresford, Leo Maxse, and General Bernhardi, based frankly on material self-interest. The latter policy requires the keeping always ready of the maximum possible army and the maximum possible navy, equipped with the maximum possible efficiency. If we are to rely on force at all, then we ought clearly to see to it that we have a greater force on our side than our enemies can put forward. If it is right to defend one's country by taking part in war at any time, it is right and wise and necessary to begin the defense when it can be begun with real hope of success, not at the last moment. If it is right to recruit now for national defense against Germany, then we ought to have listened to Lord Roberts and the others and have had our million men armed and trained ready before the crisis arrived. We ought to have had their equipment, barracks, officers, and so on, in being now, instead of hurriedly improvising a scratch army at the fifty-ninth minute of the eleventh hour. If the defense is right now, the Radicals, the Labor party, and the Socialists have been wrong all along in opposing increased armaments and general military service. When this war is over the Roberts-Beresford-Blatchford party will demand, and consistently demand, that we should immediately commence to arm as never before in order to protect ourselves against the next war. That is the obvious logic and worldly wisdom of the situation, if you admit the use of force at all.

"But I do not base my position on logic or worldly wisdom. I base it simply on the command of God and the teaching of Christ. Christ's teaching applies as much to defensive as offensive wars; in fact, his precepts are directed mainly to the method of defense. 'Render not evil for evil,' 'Overcome evil with good,' 'Love your enemies,' 'Unto him that smiteth you on the one cheek,' are all commands which imply antecedent offense on the part of the enemy and specify the method of defense on the part of the Christian. To the great majority of the people all this sounds utter foolishness in face of the present situation, but the divine sense has always been hidden from the wise and prudent, and has only been revealed to the babes of simple faith and childlike heart."

Dr. Salter contemplates two uninviting alternatives of his policy. "If I refuse to fight or support measures of defense, then I may get shot by the enemy as an act of war, or I may be shot by the authorities of my own State as guilty of treason—

"Very well. I say deliberately that I am prepared to be shot rather than kill a German peasant with whom I have no conceivable quarrel. I will do nothing to kill a foe directly or

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indirectly, by my own hand or by proxy. So help me God. Never.

"If the Socialists of Germany had felt able to take this line there would have been no European War. Many of them would, doubtless, have been executed by the Kaiser, but there would have been no war, for over two-fifths of the German Army consist of Socialists. I believe that such an action would not only have made war impossible, but would have meant the speedy triumph of Socialism in Germany, instead of its indefinite postponement. But the German Socialists were not able to take such a line because of their religion. They hold the materialistic faith. To-day Socialists of all nations are fighting and stabbing one another as eagerly as the nominal Christians—for the same reason.

"We are told that Germany is arrogant, brutal, overbearing, and tyrannical, threatening Europe with the menace of militarism, and that this war will free the whole world from this menace. You will not redeem the world from the tyranny of force by employing force; you will only enthrone force in another place. You will not eliminate militarism from Europe by opposing to German militarism a superior British-French-Russian militarism. You will simply establish militarism securely in England. You can not cast out Beelzebub by calling on the name of Beelzebub.

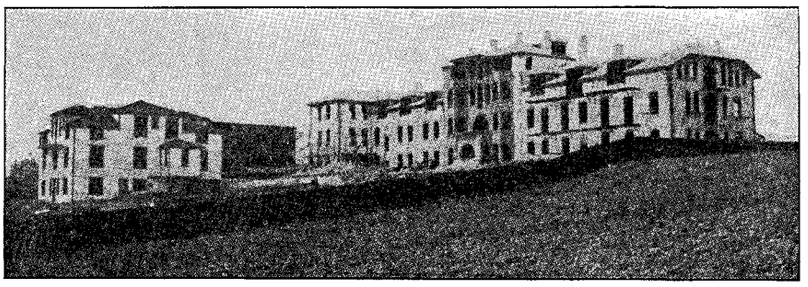
"You will only overcome force by love. (A silly, sloppy sentiment, you say!) You will only overcome arrogance by humility. You will only conquer brutality by kindliness. You will only supersede militarism by developing in the hearts of all peoples the spirit of brotherhood and forbearance. War does not do that. This war will not do that. It will leave instead a bitter heritage of hate to bear more fruit in due season.

"Many newspapers and many Socialists are saying that the success of the Allies in the war means the smashing of Kaiserism in Germany. Only the German people themselves can smash Kaiserism in Germany, and if they had been left alone they would have done it inside the next ten years. But if the Allies are to smash Kaiserism they can only do it by smashing the German people first. May God prevent that crime! For the German soldiers are just plain folk, the very same as our Bermondsey working folk, with the same hopes, the same fears, the same weaknesses, the same virtues, the same passions, the same sorrows, the same humanity as ours. God made the Germans, and made them in his own image, as well as the British and the French, and we dare not do despite to that divine image in any human creature.

"Yet English and Germans, Austrians and Russians are praying to the same God, praying to be enabled to defeat one another. Every nation is deliberately putting its trust in the power of material force, and yet pretending to itself that it is trusting in the power of the Divine Spirit. I fancy God will take those prayers at the right valuation.

"For years the Socialists have been using the words of the Communist manifesto: 'Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your fetters. You have the world to win!' Now almost every Socialist leader in every land is saying: 'Workers of each country, unite with your masters against the workers of other countries. You have everything to lose unless you blast the others first.' The Socialists equally with the churches are now blaspheming against their own gospel, and are denying in practise everything they have proclaimed in theory. The Socialist organizations are as morally bankrupt as the churches, but Socialism is no more bankrupt than true Christianity.

"Friends, the only path of safety, of sanity, of salvation, is faith in God! Believe and obey. Do his will and take the consequences. Be sure that those consequences will be the best for you and for the world. He that would save his life shall certainly lose it, but 'he that will lose his life for my sake shall save it.'"



ONE WAR EFFECT ON TURKISH MISSIONS.

This newly completed hospital built by the American Board at Marsovan has been requisitioned as a barracks for soldiers.

THESE DIED— THAT THESE MIGHT LIVE.

—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

THE WAR AND MISSIONS

IT IS TOO SOON to estimate the effects of the European War on missionary work, but some of the immediate results are already apparent to writers in the periodicals devoted to missions. They note that the resources available for missionary effort in men and money are being sacrificed in war. Even more serious than the material losses they consider the imperilment of moral interests. The spiritual tone of our civilization must suffer, writes J. H. Oldham in *The International Review of Missions* (Edinburgh) which he edits, for "it is difficult to engage in so unchristian a business as killing other men, even tho it be for the sake of a just cause, without becoming the worse for it," and "the wild passions that have been aroused will leave their aftermath of blunted sensibilities and embittered feeling." And one of the saddest results of the war, as this editor sees it, "is that it will make cooperation in service between the Christians of different nations immeasurably more difficult." The war, admits this English editor, may be just, honorable, necessary, patriotic, from the view-point of those engaged in it, yet he can call the scenes of the past two months nothing but "an abomination in the sight of God," a "proof of the refusal of the Christian nations to be ruled by the law of Christ." Like characterizations come from the editor of an important missionary organ in this country, *The Missionary Review of the World*. But he goes on to outline certain specific hindrances to missionary work:

"First: The attention of men and women in Europe and America will be diverted from missionary effort to follow the fortunes of the armies and navies. In the present disturbed state of the world men will not devote their attention, even as much as formerly, to spiritual work.

"Second: Money will be difficult to obtain for home and foreign missions. The high prices, taxes, absence of wage-earners, depression of business, and many calls to relieve distress will cause such financial stringency that the work of Christ faces a serious crisis. Deficits, retrenchments, and unmet needs stare the mission boards in the face.

"Third: There will be, as there is, especially in Europe, a

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diverting of men from spiritual Christian campaigns to fleshly, murderous warfare. Volunteers can not go, if they would, and many who might be our future officers of societies, missionaries, and philanthropists must perish by the hands of their brothers.

"Fourth: Communication with the mission-fields is already made difficult, and in some places impossible. Even American mission boards are sending no new missionaries at present to the Nearer East. Fortunately, the rumors of a Moslem uprising against Christians seem thus far without foundation, but there is a possibility that Turkey will espouse the cause of Germany against Russia, France, and England. The way is also temporarily closed for sending missionaries eastward to India and South Africa, and none can be certain when steamers may fall into the hands of an enemy. There are also missionaries in the disturbed lands—in Austria, Servia, Germany, and Russia, as well as in Armenia and Turkey. These are suffering from lack of funds.

Fifth: The transfer of German possessions in the Pacific to the control of the British and French (and possibly the Japanese) would have an influence on Protestant missionary work in these islands. . . . The missionary work of Germany, France, and England is almost paralyzed because of war's insistent demand for men and money.

"Sixth: The demand for other forms of Christian service comes in the need for ministry to the wounded on the battle-fields, for Bibles to be distributed to the soldiers, for the care of destitute widows and orphans. It rests largely with Christians of America and of the warring nations to manifest the love of Christ and to preach the gospel of Eternal Life through Christ to those for whom true light and life have suddenly become obscured.

"Seventh: One of the worst phases of the present conflict is the opportunity it gives to heathen peoples and unbelievers to say 'Ah!' and scoff at the so-called Christians who are so savagely departing from the teachings and spirit of our Lord Jesus Christ. In place of using the fires of hatred in the work of combating sin, men are allowing them selfishly to destroy their fellow men. In place of using men and money to advance the Kingdom of Christ, they are foolishly wasting life and lucre in the battle for national supremacy. Such an exhibition can scarcely fail to cause the heathen at home and abroad to laugh at Christians, and to retard greatly the progress of Christianity—the religion of love and peace."

It is just here, agrees *The Missionary Voice* (Nashville), representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, "that missions will probably suffer most." As it observes:

"We know very well that the whole spirit of Christianity is against war, and particularly against wars of aggression, jealousy, and self-interest. We know that the millions now battling in Europe are for the most part fighting not because they want to, but because for one reason or another they feel themselves forced to it. We know that the crime of this war, with its unspeakable destruction of human life, is not the crime of the many, but of the few, and that each of these is perhaps deluded with the notion that his cause is just and holy. We know that multitudes of the contending forces go into battle with a prayer that God will forgive and speedily end the awful carnage.

"But can the missionary make these things clear to the Mohammedan, the Buddhist, and the pagan? Will they not rather see in the war a breaking down of the fabric of Christianity, leaving only a futile theory?"

At present these American editors can see "only one side of the tapestry of history." But in the article previously quoted the editor of the Edinburgh *International Review* tries to point out some causes for hopefulness. He says:

"The war with all its evils has been a means of quickening forces of good. It has released unsuspected moral energies. The spirit of sacrifice has sprung to new life. The sons of almost every nation in Europe can say with pride to their native land:

> They that love life best
> Die gladly for thee.

Peoples have been awakened from dreams of pleasure and material ease, and brought up against real things. Theories, empty phrases, and catch-words have been brushed away. A world that was in danger of thinking that things could be brought about by writing and talk has been aroused to the supreme significance of action. The new spirit that is abroad is a soil favorable to the growth of the missionary idea. . . . . .

"Another real gain has been the clarifying of issues. The war has disclosed, like a search-light, the yawning gulf which exists between the gospel of Jesus and the principles by which Western society has allowed itself to be governed. A penitent and converted Church will find itself possest of undreamed-of powers for missionary service. In missionary work in the past we have in practise proceeded on the assumption that our primary requirements were more missionaries, more money, and better organization. We may yet learn to our encouragement how much more potent than any of these things is the moral power of the naked truth, clearly exhibited and intensely believed. . . . . .

"The missionary witness of the Church has been disastrously prejudiced by the unchristian character of social and national life in the West and by the absence of an adequate and telling Christian protest. The strength of every missionary will become as the strength of ten when the testimony of the Church is unequivocally Christian. . . . . .

"In regard to the material needs of Christian missions, it is well to remember that the fortunes of missionary work are not bound up with outward national prosperity. Missionary societies can prove from their records that in periods of national crisis their incomes have increased instead of diminished. A number of the larger British missionary societies had their birth amid the convulsions of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars. It is often in days of adversity that men's hearts are most open to the claims of the eternal, and that they are found most ready to give largely to the work of God. The present need can not be met except through unwonted sacrifices. But by the grace of God those sacrifices can be made.

"Finally, as the sure and unfailing anchor of our souls, we know that God is working for repair. From the moment that the blow fell all the divine energies have been at work to put things right. Those who, undaunted by scenes of destruction and waste, set their hands to the task of building and repair have God wholly on their side. Failure is not to be thought of. The only possible danger for missionary work is that those engaged in it should have too small a faith in what God's love and power can do."

SPREAD OF THE ADVENTIST FAITH—A successful evangelistic campaign just completed in New York by Prof. C. T. Everson, of the Adventist Church, brings forward facts and figures showing the growth of this denomination in wide-spreading fields. These "carefully gathered statistics," says the Professor, in giving them to *The Evening Sun*, (New York), "show what is going on in our work, all over the world":

"At the close of 1913 the number of communicants was 122,386, a gain for the year of 12,794, and a net gain of 8,180. This is the largest gain of any year since the denomination was organized, fifty-one years ago. Of this number 71,863 are in America, 31,772 in Europe, and 18,751 in other countries.

"The number of churches at the close of last year was 3,589. This is a gain of 715 during the year of 1913, or a gain of nearly 25 per cent.

"The total amount of funds for evangelistic work contributed by the members of the organization during 1913 was $2,866,-727.40, or $23.42 for each member. Of this amount, 62 per cent. was raised in tithes, which is the main source of revenue of our denomination. A further expenditure of $411,050 was made during 1913 in maintaining seventy advanced schools and $52,643 in charity work in connection with our sanitariums, thus making total contributions and expenditures for all purposes within the denomination for the year 1913 the sum of $4,002,141, or an average contribution for each communicant of $32.70 during the past year.

"The total value at the end of 1913 of 1,350 church buildings and 166 institutions belonging to the denomination was $12,-812,784, there being added $729,000 in assets during the year.

"The total number of schools," continued Professor Everson, "conducted by the denomination is 786, employing 1,511 teachers, and having an enrolment of 27,379. From these schools came 828 persons that entered the denominational work last year.

"At the close of last year there were thirty-seven publishing houses and branches having assets amounting to $1,500,000, employing 734 persons. The total denominational literature sold during the year amounted to $1,870,000. This literature is issued in 360 books, 325 pamphlets, 1,200 tracts, and 128 periodicals, issued in eighty different languages. This literature is distributed by 2,060 colporteurs. The denomination maintains 1,608 missionaries stationed in sixty-seven different countries. To support this work in foreign lands there was expended $911,769 in the year 1913."

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A War Story of American Enterprise

("PASSED BY THE CENSOR")

Being the Dramatic Romance of How, between the Ultimatum to Servia, July 23d, and the Declaration of War, August 1st, the mighty Gas Industry of America was Protected, and Cheaper Light was Assured for the American People.

By Francis Bellamy

THIS is a War-Story of foresight and prompt, daring action.

The foresight of it began a year ago. The sudden, courageous action was a few weeks ago.

The Foresight

A year ago, Mr. Sidney Mason, the president of the Welsbach Company, declared: "A great War is coming, with Germany on one side and England on the other."

"It may be soon, it may be later," he said to his directors (and also to members of a Senate Committee when the Tariff Bill was up). "But it is inevitable; and when it comes, England's fleet will stop our importations from Germany. We must prepare."

Now, all the gas-mantles, which have made gas the softest and brightest light in the world, are made from Nitrate of Thorium. The Thorium ore comes chiefly from Brazil. But the chemical re-agent which reduces Thorium to a Nitrate is made in Germany and Austria. So, the Thorium ore has been sent to Europe, which, in turn, has shipped the finished Nitrate of Thorium to the American manufacturers of gas-mantles.

Thus, for all our gas-mantles we have heretofore been dependent on Germany.

The Effect of Europe's War on Our Gas-Light

"Here is what war between Germany and England would do to America," said Mr. Mason.

"*First*, that war would ultimately stop the making of gas-mantles.

"*Second*, the whole gas-lighting industry would be at stake. For this arrest of the supply of gas-mantles would reduce the output of our American Gas Plants more than half. 'Gaslight' now signifies gas-mantle light, and nearly *fifty-five per cent.* of the whole gas output is burned through these mantles.

"Such a collapse in gas production, all over the country, would menace the American gas industry—involving investments of hundreds of millions of dollars, and the savings of hundreds of thousands of small investors.

"*Third*, it would mean that every municipality, either city or village, which uses gas (in part or in whole) for public lighting, would suddenly be up against darkness in the streets, or else the costly installation of electric-light systems, with higher taxes.

"*Fourth*, it would mean that every American home, in which gas-mantles now make a light as soft and brilliant as the day, would be suddenly robbed of that common necessity. Nine out of ten of all who now use gas for lighting would be driven to electricity, with its higher cost.

"Therefore," he argued, "the Welsbach Company, at least, must be prepared for the eventuality of a European War."

There was the proposition: Prepare.

The first step in this preparation for the effects of the inevitable War was the gradual collection of immense lots of Thorium ore. Enough of it is now piled in the space behind the factory to supply the country with mantles for years to come.

It needed but the chemical re-agent, made in Germany, to reduce it to the essential base from which the mantles are made.

That is the story of the long foresight.

The Rapid-Fire Action

Then something happened overnight.

On July 23d, Austria sent its Ultimatum to Servia.

Within twenty-four hours the Welsbach Company had ordered its purchasers to buy up every available pound of the imported re-agent, held by jobbers and importers, from coast to coast.

Enough of the chemical re-agent was got within two or three days to make (by its application to the Thorium ore already stored up) enough mantles *to supply all America for a year.*

The long foresight had gathered thousands of tons of the ore; the quick action got the chemical that could transform it.

But with the two elements together (and in plenty), it became possible at once to avert the national disaster to gas-light which was impending. It also became possible to supply the regular gas-mantle demand until American enterprise shall be able to manufacture enough of the re-agent, here at home, to meet all future demands.

This master-stroke was all between the first little shadow of War on July 23d and the Declaration of War on August 1st. By that time the price of the precious chemical re-agent had jumped 400 per cent.

The Day Was Won

But the Gas-lighting Industry had been saved.

Countless small investors in gas plants in every town had been safeguarded from loss.

Continuance of public gas-light had been insured to all cities and villages.

The innumerable homes where the soft mantle-light is an every-night comfort had been protected.

It was a daring, and a masterly stroke.

But it was the American brand of courage, which sees straight and acts quick.

It was America's first answer to Europe's merciless War: "*You shall not fetter American industry, nor cause our people loss. You shall see what Made-in-America can mean.*"

> Thus, the First Act of this new Welsbach enterprise, started by the War, undertaken with American foresight and quickness, has PRESERVED a daily necessity to All the People.

What Then?

But if that First Act was thrilling, the Second Act, you will admit, is amazing.

Act I. was an example that our proud old American spirit of "go ahead" has not lost its nerve. Act II. now shows the newer American spirit—that Advance brings with it an Obligation: that a big Advantage should be made Mutual.

For the Welsbach Company followed its brilliant Made-in-America stroke with a notice of a sweeping *Reduction in Prices.*

That overnight emancipation from Europe and the simultaneous reduction in prices make a story the like of which has not been seen before in American business.

Look back a minute.

The Welsbach gas-mantles have always been the standard of high quality.

Their prices, for the higher grades, have always been higher than those of other gas-mantles: (1) because of their rare quality and higher cost of production, (2) because they gave a brighter light for every cubic-foot of gas, (3) because they lasted longer.

But long before this War broke out, the Welsbach Company had planned to reduce the prices of their finer grades. By new efficiencies the Company had been preparing for the reduction.

To Dare Again

When the War came, and the revolutionary readjustment became necessary, the Company resolved *not to postpone the notice of Reduced Prices.*

The Made-in-America operation was an untried path. But there was no dilly-dally about the plan of price-reduction.

Danton, in the most perplexing hour of the French Revolution, said that France's only safety was "to dare, and dare again, and then to dare."

So, too, the Welsbach "dared again, and then dared."

It not only equipped itself, within a week, to cut loose from Europe.

It also enlarged its plant, and hired 800 new workmen, and began to work day and night to supply all America.

The People's Gain

Then the Company gave notice that it would henceforth sell its high-grade Welsbach and Reflex mantles at a reduction of from THIRTY to FORTY per cent. from its former prices. Grades formerly costing 35 cents now sell at 25 cents, and grades formerly 25 cents now sell at 15 cents.

It furthermore pledged the public that every Welsbach mantle made under the new conditions and sold at a lower price, shall be absolutely up to the former standard, which has made the Welsbach reputation.

Why should not the People share in the advantages to come through increased efficiency and greater production?

For it is the People's long appreciation of the Welsbach quality which now enables the Welsbach Company to create its own resource instead of depending on Europe.

> Thus the Second Act of this recent Welsbach enterprise—a Forty per cent. reduction in price—is a fair example of how the new adjustments in American business, forced by War, may be made to work to the advantage of All the People.

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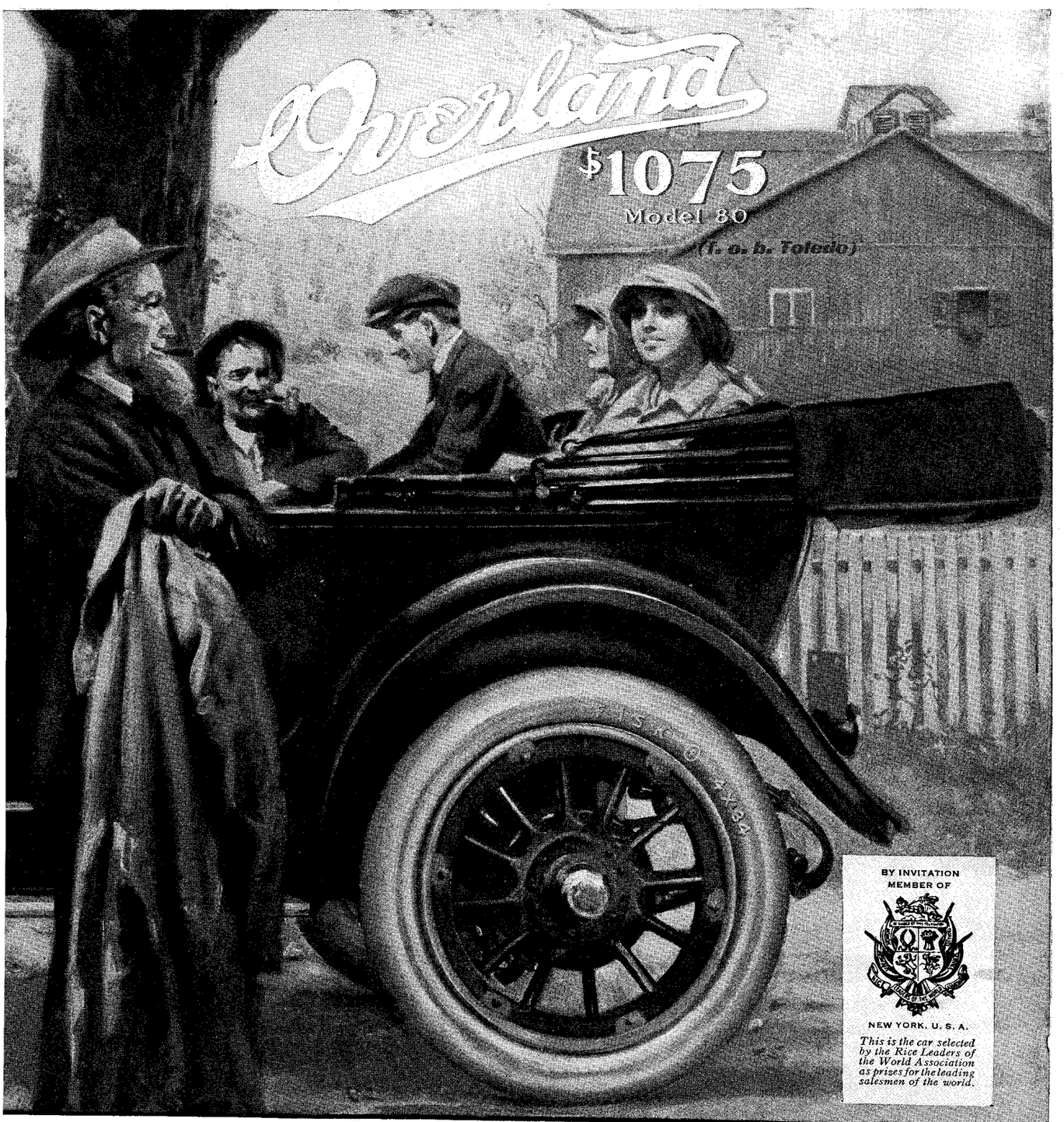
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CURRENT POETRY

OCCASIONAL poetry—poetry, that is, written because of an actual event, not solely because of a creative impulse—has fallen into disrepute of late years. Deftness and epigrammatic precision have come to be the chief virtues of this sort of verse; and these two qualities alone never yet made a true poem.

But in his newly published "Poems" (Charles Scribner's Sons) that accomplished maker of light verse, Mr. Edward Sanford Martin, proves that the occasional poem may be more than a graceful trifle; that it may, indeed, present strong emotion. The delicate yet poignant pathos of these lines is not easily forgotten.

LINES INSCRIBED ON A HOSPITAL CLOCK

(E. B. W., ob., 1907)

BY EDWARD SANFORD MARTIN

Sing, little hours, of Edith, as you pass,
Who had too few of you, but those she had
Spent like a Queen of Time.
Sing of her as you chime!
How, as she spent you, generous and glad,
To help the suffering and cheer the sad,
Time turned his glass.

The sonnet, in this artist's skilful fingers, is not a decoration, but a poem. "By the Evening Fire" throbs and glows with "the splendor of humanity."

BY THE EVENING FIRE

BY EDWARD SANFORD MARTIN

If mothers by their failings were condemned,
Oh, what an orphaned planet this would be!
That's not its fate. Their loving makes amend
For all the tale of their deficiency,
Tho tempers by the long day's cares are tried,
And sharp words sometimes fall, and tears ensue;
Tho hasty tongues unseasonably chide,
And little faults look bigger than is true—
Comes evening and anew with strength equips
Love's steady current strenuous to bless.
Smoothed, then, Care's lines by childish finger-tips
Cured the heart's pangs by babyhood's caress.
Clasped in the mother's arms, close to her breast,
Wrapt in her love, the restful child finds rest.

Of course, European poets can not forget the war. But not all of them spend their time in hurling invectives against their enemies. Katharine Tynan, for example, knows that hate is not the only feeling caused by war. She deals with a novel and true aspect of militarism in this forceful poem in *The British Review*.

IN WAR-TIME

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

Now strikes the hour upon the clock,
The black sheep may rebuild the years;
May lift the father's pride he broke,
And wipe away his mother's tears.

To him, the mark for thrifty scorn,
God hath another chance to give,
Sets in his heart a flame new-born
By which his muddied soul may live.

This is the day of the prodigal,
The decent people's shame and grief;
When he shall make amends for all,
The way to glory's bloody and brief.

Clean from his baptism of blood,
New from the fire he springs again,
In shining armor, bright and good,
Beyond the wise home-keeping men.

Somewhere to-night—no tears be shed!
With shaking hands they turn the sheet,
To find his name among the dead.
Flower of the Army and the Fleet.
They tell with proud and stricken face
Of his white boyhood far away—
Who talked of trouble or disgrace?
"Our splendid son is dead!" they say.

The publication of "Merchants from Cathay" gave pleasure to many a lover of poetry; it established Mr. William Rose Benét as a sincere, imaginative, and accomplished writer. It can not justly be said that his "The Falconer of God" (The Yale University Press) will greatly increase his reputation. The title poem (which was reprinted in these columns from the magazine in which it first appeared) is admirable, but the other poems, altho excellent, are perhaps not sufficiently distinctive to render advisable the publication of this volume so soon after "Merchants from Cathay."

Here are two of the best of them. The first is an exquisite love-song, musical and thoughtful, suggestive of Browning in his gayer and simpler moods. "Mid-Ocean" (also somewhat Browningesque) is picturesquely vivid.

RECALLED

BY WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT

Sing of love, and what sing I?
That the burnished marshes lie
Yonder 'neath a poppied sky;
That the eldritch wind makes free
With the wayward soul of me;
That yon gnarled and crookback tree
Points the way to visions new
Past the luring sea's keen blue—
That the sunset thrills me through!

Sing of love, and what sing I?
To the dusk's soft symphony
I would be in brother tone.
Love can leave no man alone!
Forth fare I, companioned now
By each swayed harmonic bough,
By each prescient star aflame.

Yet, with twilight, how she came
Whispering in each breeze, and bowed
From each battlement of cloud.
"You would shut me out, content
With a barren firmament?
See, I call you softly!"
Lo,
Thus I heard her—and I go.

Sing of love, and so sing I!
What worth earth or sea or sky
If her little mortal word
So could still them, and be heard?

MID-OCEAN

BY WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT

Leaning on the rail, looking at the lead,
There was blue water under us, astern, and ahead,
A million miles behind us and a million miles before
Water blue as indigo, that never knew a shore!

Where was the sky-line, that shining silver thread?
Blue with blue was blended. Sea and sky were wed.
Pulsing through that blue abyss Time and Thought were dead.
Steam? We buzzed suspended in Infinity instead.

Throbbed the silly engines. Joked the silly crew.
"Sails," with palm and needle, swore—as sailors do.
"Chips" said, "Well, we've crossed it! We're coastin' down the hill!"
Liar! In that azure vault we hung stock-still.

Never was I so at peace, never so afraid.
Like the timeless time it was before the world was made.
Blue oblivion, largely lit, smiled and smiled at me—
Atom in the void, on the Western Sea!

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An American poet, Mrs. Florence Earle Coates, has put one of the most interesting episodes of the present war into effective verse. The poem, excellently graphic and animated, appears in *The Athenæum*.

PLACE DE LA CONCORDE

AUGUST 14, 1914

BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES

[Since the bombardment of Strassburg, August 14, 1870, her statue in Paris, representing Alsace, has been draped in mourning by the French people.]

Near where the royal victims fell
In days gone by, caught in the swell
Of a ruthless tide
Of human passion, deep and wide:
There where we two
A Nation's later sorrow knew—
To-day, O friend! I stood
Amid a self-ruled multitude
That by nor sound nor word
Betrayed how mightily its heart was stirred.

A memory Time never could efface—
A memory of grief—
Like a great Silence brooded o'er the place;
And men breathed hard, as seeking for relief
From an emotion strong
That would not cry, tho held in check too long.

One felt that joy drew near—
A joy intense that seemed itself to fear—
Brightening in eyes that had been dull,
As all with feeling gazed
Upon the Strassburg figure, raised
Above us—mourning, beautiful!

Then one stood at the statue's base, and spoke—
Men needed not to ask what word;
Each in his breast the message heard,
Writ for him by Despair,
That evermore in moving phrase
Breathes from the Invalides and Père Lachaise—
Vainly it seemed, alas!
But now, France looking on the image there,
Hope gave her back the lost Alsace.

A deeper hush fell on the crowd:
A sound—the lightest—seemed too loud
(Would, friend, you had been there!)
As to that form the speaker rose,
Took from her, fold on fold,
The mournful crape, gray-worn and old,
Her, proudly, to disclose,
And with the touch of tender care
That fond emotion speaks,
'Mid tears that none could quite command,
Placed the Tricolor in her hand,
And kissed her on both cheeks!

Has Mr. Edwin Markham written a poem on the war? His opinion would be worthier of attention than that of most American poets, who for the most part content themselves with loud repetition of the scarcely novel statement that war is terrible. Here are three excellent examples of this true poet's strong and delicate art. We take them from *The Nautilus*.

THREE QUATRAINS

BY EDWARD MARKHAM

OUTWITTED

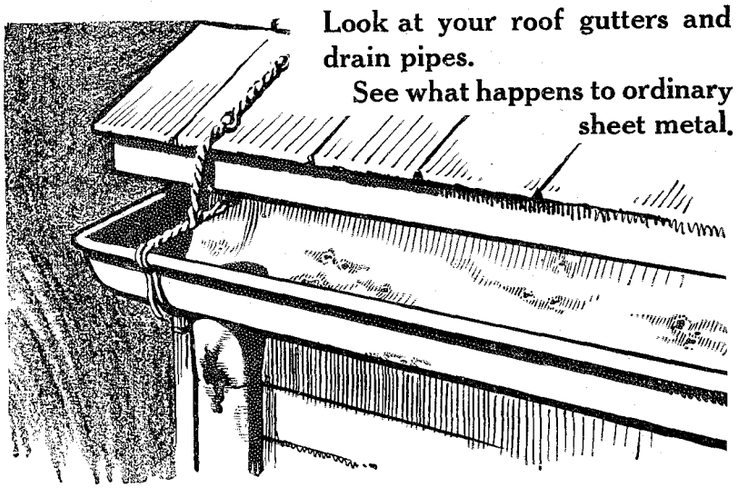
He drew a circle that shut me out—
Heretic, rebel, a thing to flout.
But Love and I had the wit to win:
We drew a circle that took him in.

A MYSTERY

God moves among His mighty worlds afar,
Yet shines in every soul a quiet star;
So the huge sun, that climbs the unfathomed blue
Soars glittering in every drop of dew.

ETERNAL EQUITIES

All the poised balances of God would swerve,
Did men not get the blessings they deserve;
And all the vigorous scales of Fate would turn,
Did men not get the punishments they earn.



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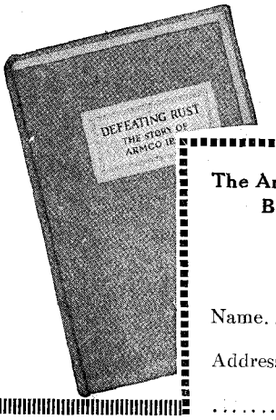

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November American Magazine

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE ADMIRABLE VON KLUCK

THE prominence of the name of General von Kluck in the cable dispatches of the first two months of the war has served to impress the American public with a belief in his generalship; and this in spite of the fact that very little has been published concerning this game and clever warrior. The only source of information seems to be "*Wer Ist's*"—the German "Who's Who." There one learns that Von Kluck is sixty-eight years old, born of a middle-class family, and a soldier since his nineteenth year. He fought in the war with Austria in 1866 and in the Franco-Prussian War. At the outbreak of this war he was in command at Königsberg; since then he has won the attention and the admiration of all observers by his masterful advance on Paris through Belgium. A celebrated military expert in the Netherlands is quoted as asserting that Von Kluck is more than the "buffer general" that some have called him since he has withstood the Allies' major attacks. In a dispatch to the New York *Herald* the Dutch general is credited with the statement that Von Kluck is in reality the Kaiser's only hope in the west. There are too many princes, he says, in command, inexperienced, with an utter disregard for human life, and unacquainted with the men with whom they are fighting. Outside of these, he insists, the German generals now leading the Kaiser's armies are, for the most part, men who have been for some or many years on the retired list. There is left none equal to Von Kluck, who, says the Hollander, would have achieved lasting fame already in his intended capture of Paris, had not the plans of the General Staff been modified. Of his personality and the part it must play in the present situation, we learn:

He is a fine officer, tall, thin, and truly Latin in aspect, except for his spike helmet and his toothbrush mustache. He owes his rank neither to noble birth nor to intrigue. In fact, he had reached the rank of colonel before the Emperor bestowed nobility on him, and he apparently did not care very much about being "Von Kluck" after having been for so many years simply "Kluck."

The General is thoroughly popular with his soldiers, partly because he treats them well, partly because they recognize him as a real chief, a true leader. He is a man of few words. His writings on strategy make him an authority—academically, of course, —on military science.

The Court ignores him because he is "not born," and because he has only been a few years allowed to write the prefix "von" before his name; and they have given him a rude nickname: "General von Unglück" (General Misfortune), but the few unprejudiced people belonging to the military clique in Berlin as well as the military attachés, have always recognized him as an officer of outstanding ability.

He is in many respects, however, an exception in the German officer corps, and should he prove unequal to his rising

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reputation, what would Germany do and to whom would she give the command of her army?

I am told that such veterans as General von Bernhardi and General von Pritwitz und Gaffron have been approached and asked if they would consent to place their sword, however rusty it may be, at the disposal of the fatherland. Even the veteran Field Marshal von Haesseler, who is eighty-one, has been asked; and it seems probable that they will all accept any command that may be tendered them

MOBILIZING IN SIBERIA

THERE are doubtless many for whom the name Siberia means little else than desolate wastes of frozen land, inhabited solely by convicts and military guards armed with knouts. That this impression is untrue is well evidenced by the London *Daily Telegraph's* story of the mobilization of the Siberians when Russia declared war. We find, not the sluggishness and fumbling ignorance that some might expect, but instead a readiness and efficiency that is characterized by the writer as not un-American in its aspects. He remarks:

Here in the heart of Siberia the most striking feature, to a foreigner, of the early stages of the war was the remarkably businesslike fashion in which the country tackled the grim realities of war.

We were in Semipalatinsk, 600 miles from the railway, when the war was declared. The news was carried all over Siberia by galloping Cossacks, who, like a multitude of Paul Reveres, spread across the country notifying the farmers and peasants of the little villages and ordering the mobilization.

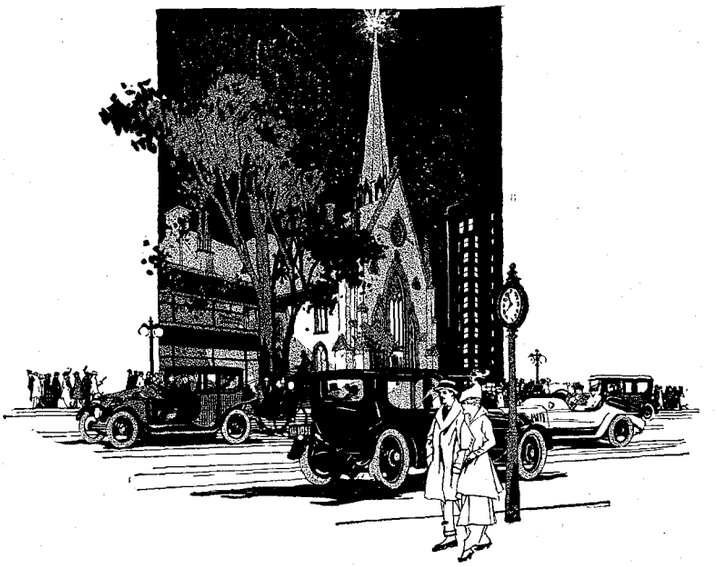
Omsk, three days' journey from Semipalatinsk, we found humming with well-regulated activity. There were nearly 200,000 reservists already gathering there and being sent westward for drilling in the encampments in southern Russia.

The outstanding feature was the rapidity, precision, and smoothness with which the vast masses of troops were handled. This was an object-lesson in the awakening of the Russian Empire, and a reminder that Siberia is adopting the aggressive American methods of grappling with its vast problems.

The attitude of the Siberians toward this war is very different from their attitude during the Japanese War. Japan meant little or nothing to the Siberian *moujik*, but he knows the Germans. This is no struggle against an unknown foe over an obscure international disagreement, but a war in which the personal equation largely figures. Every man feels that he is going to help his brother Slavs in Servia, and, at the same time, free Russia from Teuton tutelage.

At Semipalatinsk the breweries and vodka-shops were closed as soon as war was declared. As soon as the reservists began to pour in with the regularity of a well-oiled machine, they were sent in one door of the low building which housed military headquarters, and sent out promptly with instructions where to report for service, with warrants for steamship and railway travel, and with an allowance of twenty-five kopecks a day for spending-money.

It was a thrilling scene as the reservists took the boat for the mobilization point. Great crowds thronged the pier where the



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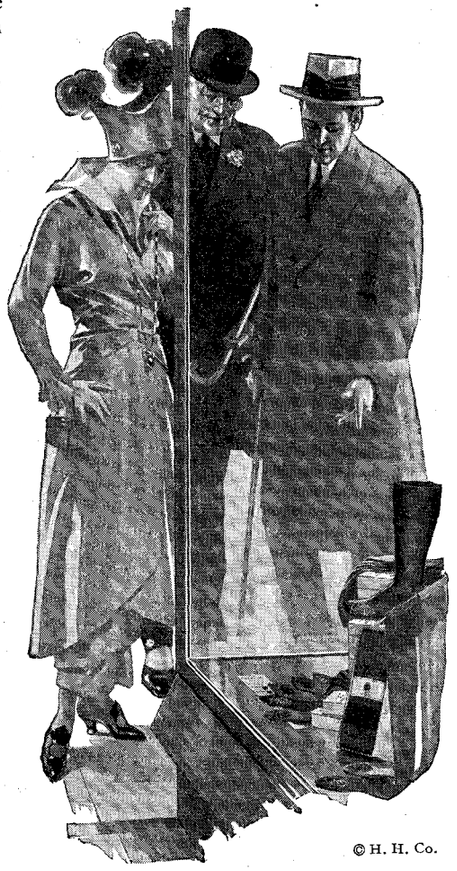

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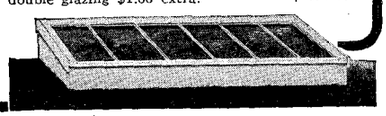

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Governor, in full uniform, harangued his people in stirring words.

"This is no war of aggression," he said. "You are fighting to crush a cruel oppression, and Almighty God is with you. As for your women folks, who are left, perhaps, to mourn, let them be of good cheer, and by their courage and self-control emblazen the Russian flag with one more instance of the devotion of its womanhood."

As he finished, the band played the national hymn, and the priests, robed in green and gold, advanced toward the ship, giving it and the passengers their blessing.

The Russians have a great advantage in the good feeling between the officers and the men. Their treatment is paternal, almost to the extent of that exhibited in the school-room.

A NEW ORDER OF POLICEMAN

THE policeman who tries not to make arrests, is a phenomenon of Atlanta, Georgia. For twenty years Officer Coogler of the Atlanta police force has been proving by practise the theory that, in small offenses, an ounce of prevention can do away with the need of cure altogether. Officer Coogler discovered this truth for himself, and by accident. A kindly heart and confidence in his estimate of human nature urged him to make the first trial, and since then he has duplicated his first success many times. Bruce Barton, in the *American Magazine* for October, tells of Coogler's start. It was a case of wife-beating, by a husband who was the worse for drink, and Coogler, deaf to the man's entreaties, was leading his captive to the nearest patrol box. Arrived at the corner, the man, now more sober, poured out a torrent of entreaties, promises, and so on, but—

Coogler's hand never so much as hesitated in its progress toward the box; he had heard that plea, in almost those precise words, too many times before. Just at that instant, when the key turned in the door, however, he felt a quick tug on his coat and, turning, found a sobbing little girl looking out of wet eyes into his.

"Please, Mr. Policeman, don't lock papa up again, mama doesn't want you to."

Now Coogler has little girls of his own; no little girl has ever tugged at his coat-tail without getting exactly what she wanted. He looked around at the poor fellow drooping at his side, then down at the little one, and back at the father again.

"Look here, you," he said, with all the gruffness he could put into his tone, "I'm going to give you one chance to make good. In a minute you'll be free; but listen—I pass this corner at seven o'clock every night. Every Friday night, rain or shine, you're going to be here with your wife. As long as you keep sober, I won't trouble you; but the first time you ain't there, or your wife has a kick coming, I'm going to have you over to court the next morning. And it won't be any ten-day outing either. You'll get yours and you'll get it good—understand?"

The fellow said he did, and, with a quick glance up the street to see that no sergeant was in sight, Coogler turned his back and walked away.

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The little girl who cried that night is a mother now. Coogler showed me her picture taken in a family group.

"See the fine-looking old feller holding the kid?" he asked me. "That's the old man. Never missed a Friday night, and ain't had a drink in twenty years."

The "fine-looking old feller" is one of scores. After Coogler discovered how well his system worked, he began letting somebody go almost every week, sneaking around into an alley to do it and holding his breath for fear somebody would find him out. He became the representative of the law in his district in all its majesty: policeman, judge, prosecutor, and jury.

"You're guilty of being a worthless loafer around here that ain't worked for six weeks," he'd say to a young scapegrace. "I have a mind to give you ten days. What's that? You'll go to work tomorrow if I'll let you off? Not a bit of work you'll do. How's that? You really mean it?—I tell you what, young feller, I'll give you a six-weeks' trial. Meet me every Thursday night at eight o'clock: as long as you work, all right; the minute you quit the job it's sixty days for yours out at the Stockade." Coogler had discovered that he could make men reform by holding his club over their heads, better than by beating them with it.

SAVING MEN AND MONEY

UNDER the firm conviction that the ordinary prison system is wasteful both of the State's funds and of human lives, the Probation Commission of New York State has lately been conducting a reform that bids fair to become widely popular and, so far, has more than justified itself. They are attempting to save men from prison. In this they are doing on a large scale what Officer Coogler, of Atlanta, has done for the wrong-doers on his beat, and, apparently, they have not only benefited many human beings thereby, but have as well succeeded in proving to the State that the system of probation is one of pecuniary advantage. The New York *Press* calls this "making altruism pay," and comments upon it editorially as follows:

On the first of August there were at large in this State 10,029 persons who technically should have been in jail, but who under a comparatively new system are trusted with their liberty—who, that is to say, after conviction of crime were placed on probation. Of this number, based on statistics covering the last seven years, 77 per cent., the State Probation Commission reports, may be expected to lead decent lives hereafter.

Reclaiming some 7,000 offenders against law is an important achievement in itself, and cheap at any price, but consider the basic economics, so far as the State is concerned, in the transaction:

It costs $200.83 to maintain each inmate of a State prison for one year. It costs $24.42 a year for each person on probation. The difference is $176.41 a year. The total saving is the respectable sum of $1,779,215.89 a year.

And this is not counting the net gain to society through having ten thousand persons turning their hands to productive labor instead of being interned behind stone walls.

The "Aristocrat"

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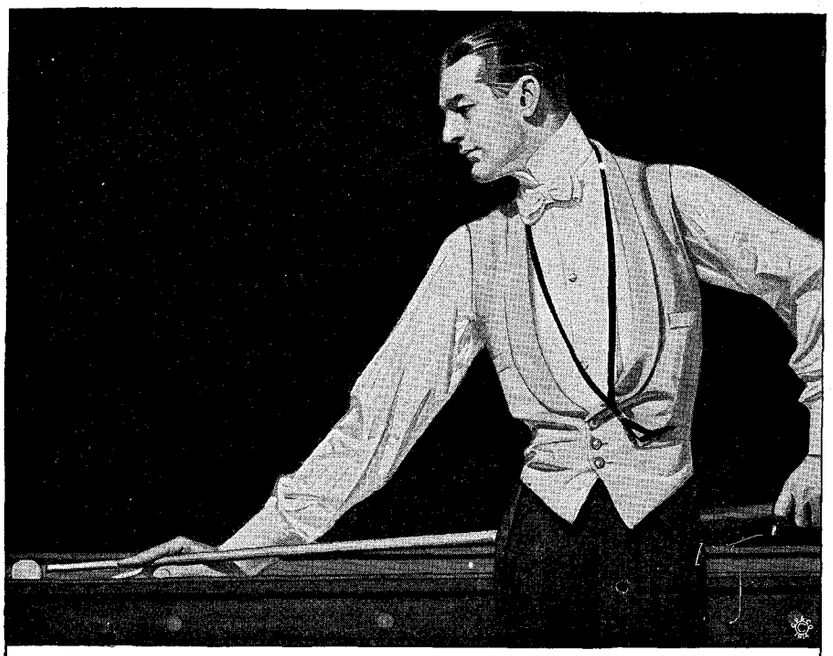

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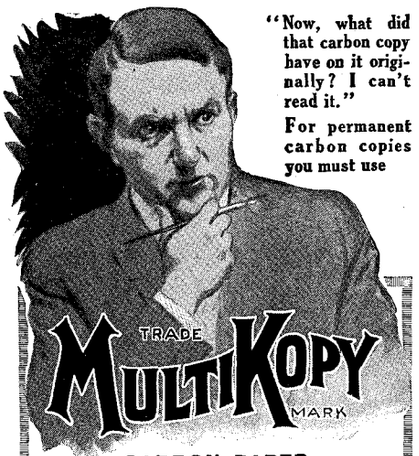

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REFORMING BASEBALL

"REFORM" is a lady with an unpleasant reputation for sharp-tongued meddlesomeness, but for once her assistance is likely to be sought voluntarily. Baseball is in a state of decline or senility or paralysis or hypochondria—no one seems to be quite sure of the nature of the ailment—and so it is extremely likely, the Washington *Times* tells us, that Nurse Reform will be called in, to administer a few old-fashioned remedies and bring about the patient's recovery in time for next season. The Washington editor's diagnosis of baseball's malady is Commercialism. But how to rid the game of the paralyzing effect of this poison is not so easy to decide. He explains:

It is well enough to talk of commercializing the game; but who would attend the sessions of amateur clubs? Public taste and expertness demand the finished product that only highly specialized professionals can provide. It is certain that the game will continue professional and commercial; the question is how to rid it of disadvantageous results of the commercialism.

Frank Chance, in one of his sporting letters, makes one suggestion that ought to be considered seriously. There isn't enough variety in the game; enough gambling prospect of changes in the line-up of clubs. Philadelphia is conceded the leadership of the American League by most people before the season opens; already the sharps are saying that nobody has a real chance against Mack's men for the 1915 pennant. That has been the way of it since the time when memory hardly runneth to the contrary.

Frank Chance, explaining all this, says the first-division teams, anxious to hold their positions, load up unconsciously long salary lists of the best men they can get, and then hold these men to warm benches throughout the season rather than let them go to any weaker club. A second-division team is unable to strengthen itself, while a first-division aggregation is very liable to have the personnel of two complete teams of the first class. The first-division manager, with his eye eternally on the gate receipts and the post-season swag, will not let go even the men he doesn't need; he'd rather pay them salaries in idleness than risk the possibility that they might win a game from him occasionally.

Our attention is called to the Washington team, of whom it has been said that they will never be allowed to win a championship, because the attendance in Washington is not large enough to make world's series games profitable there. There is really no truth in this, and no Capital fan ought to credit it, but, on the other hand—

Why shouldn't they believe it! The commercial dog-in-the-manger policy that keeps twenty-eight or thirty first-class men on the staff of a leading team, simply for fear they might get away to strengthen a weaker one, is getting its comings-up. The public is tired of it. It wants to see the weaker ones strengthened; to see some more chance injected into the game. It has been pleased as Punch this year over

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Boston's sky-rocket performance. If there were two or three performances a season, in each league, more or less like that, it would be the more interested.

It's hard to be loyal to the "home team" at $1 or so a game when we realize it isn't "our" team at all, that it hasn't a chance above third place, that it isn't intended, in the great scheme of baseball things, that "our town" shall get dangerous to the "big ones," and that the reason for all these limitations and conditions is that the people with the most power in the control of the game want to make the money.

Why not look up Chance's proposal to limit strictly the playing list of teams? Turn loose the good men, let the minors be built up, let the weaker teams have a better chance; let the pennants pass around from year to year. They would do that, as sure as anything, if baseball were more a sport and less a business.

"WHEN THE SLEEPER WAKES"

THE war has no monopoly of horrors, as one Kansas City ballplayer can fervently testify. Horrors sometimes follow a ball game, and tho they may not have all the frightful reality of war, they are no less perturbing to their victim. If they ever happen to Guy Copeland again, it is extremely probable that the Kansas City Auroras will lose one of their leading lights.

Guy found himself in the delicate position of being mistaken for a corpse, and without any satisfactory alibi. His only escape, apparently, lay in flight, to which he took with such persistence and concentration that he nearly discovered a new system of aviation. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* explains the incident more fully:

If you were knocked unconscious by a baseball and, with your returning senses, found yourself resting on a marble slab, surrounded by the usual appurtenances of the undertaking establishment, you would be a bit perturbed, now wouldn't you? That's exactly what happened to Guy Copeland, of Kansas City, recently, and his fright under the circumstances was entirely excusable.

Copeland was at bat in a semiprofessional ball game in Kansas City when the pitcher hit him in the temple with a "fast one." The batsman dropt and the players carried him to the morgue, which happened to be near by. There he was stretched out on a slab while physicians were summoned.

The injury was not serious, and Copeland opened his eyes before the doctor arrived. He looked about him with terror in his eyes—saw the caskets and other ghastly things. Then, before the men in the room could say a word, he uttered one piercing shriek and leapt through the nearest window, taking screen and sash with him. His friends gave chase and finally caught him. It required a small army to calm him, physically and mentally.

"I thought they made a mistake and believed I was dead," said Copeland, when he could discuss his experience. "It was not the fright at being in the morgue so much as the fear that I would be unable to convince the people that I really wasn't a goner. I knew I was alive and wanted to get so far away that they wouldn't be able to keep me dead."

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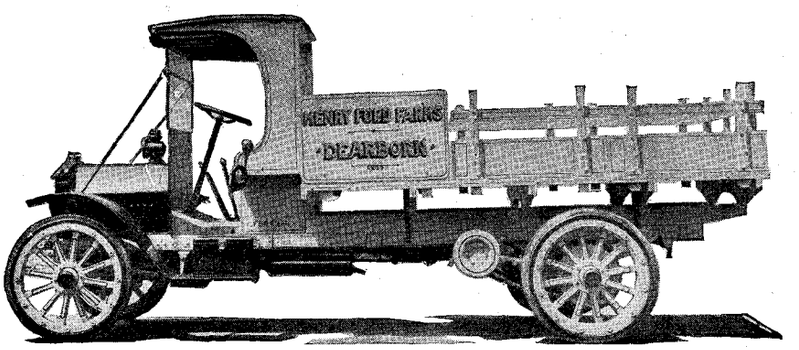

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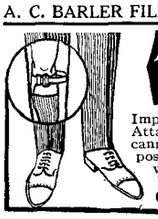

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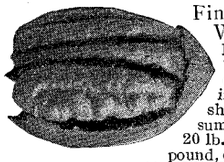

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SIR JOHN FRENCH AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT

WHATEVER laurels Sir John French, *in command of the English troops* in France, may win through his military exploits, it will be difficult for him to exceed the fame he has already won as star war correspondent. The Chicago *Herald* calls him a great reporter, and marvels that he can add this absolute command over the English tongue to his sterner attributes as commander of a great army. In admiration for the man's cleverness with his pen *The Herald* exclaims:

No one can read his reports to the British War Office without being struck with his weighty lucidity, his calm mastery of the important facts, the total absence of any attempt at "effect," and the remarkably suggestive bits of pertinent description.

Rivers begin to mean something, towns to take on significance, movements to have an easily discernible object, even regiments to assume personality. Everywhere the reader feels that he is getting a grasp of facts, and of all the facts which it is prudent to make public. At every moment he feels that it takes a big man to speak so simply of tremendous things.

There are few things more difficult than to make military activities clear to even the intelligent layman. That General Grant did this to a remarkable degree, writing of big things with a big simplicity, makes his "Memoirs" invaluable. That Sir John French can do it makes his dispatches models of war-reporting.

Alas for the disillusionments of this matter-of-fact age! No sooner are we rapt in wonder at this prodigy, than Truth, the tactless creature, undeceives us. We become dispirited and tend to doubt all miracles. Was not Pegasus, possibly, merely a pre-Langley aeroplane? The agent of our despond is the New York *Evening Post:*

When the Duke of Wellington was once told that he would live longer in popular memory for the beautiful style of his dispatches than for his victories in battle, he replied: "Yes, I didn't think Gurwood had it in him." Now another illusion is shattered in the announcement that the author of Sir John French's remarkable dispatches from the seat of war is not Sir John himself, but a Colonel Swinton, probably Col. Edward D. Swinton. This the War Office itself admits. Thus does history repeat itself. Lord Roberts's South-African dispatches were also not his own, but the work of a gifted subordinate, Lieut.-Col. H. V. Cowen, of the Royal Horse Artillery, whose merits were not so obvious as to have prevented his remaining for seventeen years in the grade of major before Lord Roberts chose him as an aid. So remarkable and so thrilling was the first dispatch from Sir John French telling of the wonderful English retreat from Mons that it was freely hailed as an imperishable contribution to the history of war and to literature itself, and it was thought that the British commander had added himself to those other great generals like Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan who have made their mark as writers as well as soldiers. But the honors this time are plainly not Sir John's, but Colonel Swinton's.

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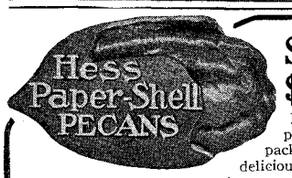

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

BELGIAN OPERATIONS

October 8—.The bombardment of Antwerp continues

October 9.—Antwerp surrenders to the Germans, altho not all of the surrounding forts have been captured.

October 10.—The German soldiers enter Antwerp.

October 11.—The Germans are reported advancing on Bruges and Ostend.

October 12.—It is stated that the Germans are before Bruges, and that German aviators have appeared over Ostend, fourteen miles beyond. The seat of the Belgian Government has been moved to Havre, France.

October 13.—Several engagements are unofficially reported between Alost and Ghent, with slight German reverses.

THE CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE

October 8.—Berlin reports the recapture of Douai, in the Department of the Nord, and a successful stand in the Argonne and Verdun regions.

Paris reports an advance at Arras, fifteen miles southwest of Douai. The Germans are still occupying in force the region between the Oise and the Somme.

October 9.—A spirited artillery duel is in progress in the Woevre district.

October 10.—Both sides report progress in the neighborhood of St. Mihiel.

October 13.—Paris reports its left wing between Hazebrouck and Bethune engaged against the enemy, mostly cavalry.

A German army corps is reported in possession of Lille.

October 15.—Unofficially the Allies' left is reported as sweeping around Lille and occupying Ypres.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN CAMPAIGN

October 9.—Petrograd reports the Russians in possession of Lyck, in East Prussia.

October 11.—According to Petrograd, Russian Poland between Warsaw and the Prussian frontier is clear of the enemy.

October 13.—In contradiction to this, the American Consul at Warsaw notifies the State Department that the British Consul has requested him to take over his office in case of emergency. He reports similar requests from consulates in neighboring cities, indicating a German advance on Warsaw.

Berlin insists that all of Russian Poland west of the Vistula is in her possession.

Ambassador Dumba at Washington announces that the Austrian troops are at the river San and have succeeded in raising the siege of Przemysl, Galicia.

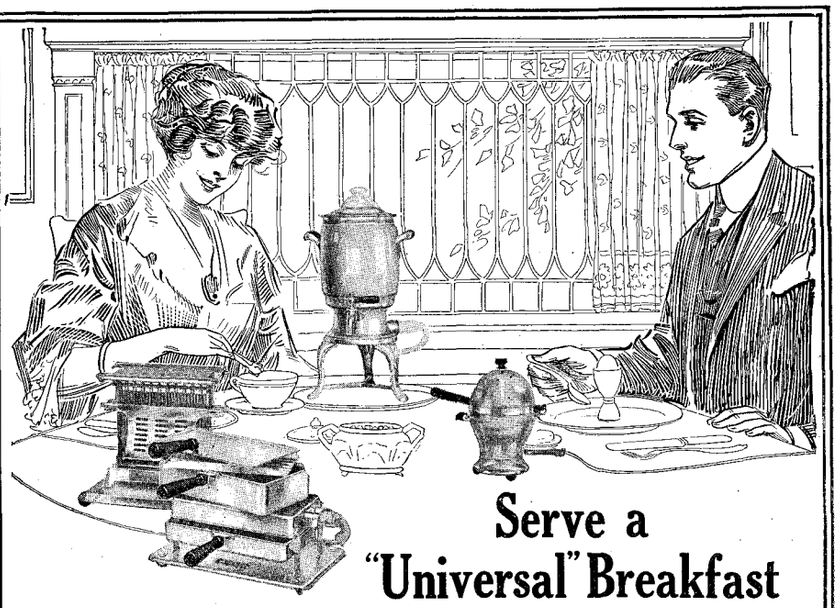
October 14.—Vienna states that the Russians occupy now only the eastern position before the fortress of Przemysl.

GENERAL FOREIGN

October 10.—Charles, King of Roumania, dies in Bucharest, at the age of seventy-five and in the forty-ninth year of his reign.

The United States demands of General Carranza an immediate answer to the questions already submitted to him concerning his attitude toward the Vera Cruz situation.

October 12.—During an attack by Villa



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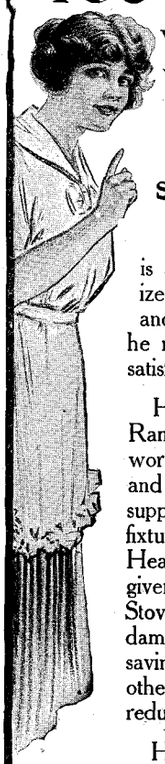

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adherents on the Carranza garrison of Naco, Sonora, shells from Governor Maytorena's guns fall across the border line into American territory.

October 12.—The new King Ferdinand of Roumania takes his oath of office.

October 13.—Governor-General Buxton, of the Union of South Africa, proclaims martial law throughout the Union, following a small rebellion rumored to be under German instigation.

Cardinal Pietro Gasparri is selected as the new Papal Secretary of State at Rome.

October 14.—The resignation of Carranza as First Chief is submitted to the Aguascalientes peace conference and accepted, according to a dispatch from northern Mexico. Antonio Villareal is nominated for the Provisional Presidency.

Brazil announces a censorship of cablegrams for or passing through that country.

General Botha is reported as sending a strong detachment to quell the uprising in the Union of South Africa.

DOMESTIC

October 9.—In twenty-four hours Seattle receives $1,750,000 in gold from miners' claims throughout Alaska.

October 10.—A tornado sweeps over Kansas, killing five and injuring twenty.

October 12.—The Supreme Court convening, Associate Justice McReynolds is sworn in.

October 13.—Missouri readmits the International Harvester Company on its promise to obey the laws.

A petition for State-wide prohibition is submitted to the Illinois legislature by 1,300 convicts in the Joliet State Penitentiary.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Women's Wrongs.—"Just my luck! Sez 'e can't go to the front because 'e's a married man."—*London Opinion.*

Smart Alec.—Says a newspaper: "Once again England is faced with a crisis. There has been nothing like it since Alexander the Great burned his boats and crossed the Rubicon."—*Boston Transcript.*

Up-to-Date. — First Metropolitan Drug-store Proprietor—"I see there is going to be a great scarcity of drugs."

Second Metropolitan Drug-store Proprietor—"Fortunately that doesn't affect us, as we stopt carrying them long ago."—*Life.*

Of First Importance.—The teacher was examining the class in physiology. "Mary, you tell us," she asked, "what is the function of the stomach?"

"The function of the stomach," the little girl answered, "is to hold up the petticoat."—*Buffalo Express.*

Again the Tempter.—The sailor had been showing the lady visitor over the ship. In thanking him she said:

"I see that by the rules of your ship *tips are forbidden.*"

"Lor' bless yer 'eart, ma'am," replied Jack, "so were the apples in the Garden of Eden."—*Tit-Bits.*

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Try Resinol Soap for a week. You will be surprised to see how it clears and freshens your complexion, even in that short time. Used for the shampoo, it removes dandruff, and keeps the hair live, rich and lustrous. The soothing, healing influence that makes this possible is the *Resinol* which Resinol Soap contains and which physicians have prescribed in the form of Resinol Ointment for years in the care of skin and scalp troubles.

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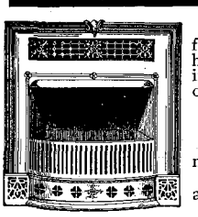

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No, Indeed!—"It seems to me," remarked Mrs. Wood B. Highbrow, "that those Russian Cassocks do not seem to be any match for the German Oolongs."—*Kansas City Star.*

Consolation.—"How did your novel come out?"

"Well," replied the self-confident man, "it proved beyond all doubt that it isn't one of these trashy best-sellers."—*Washington Star.*

See America First.—As against Przemysl and Irkutsk and Crwgzvdt, we have Cuttyhunk, Manayunk, Kokomo, Schenectady, and, not to forget, Skaneateles, Canajahorie, Waxahachie, Kankakee, and Ishpeming.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Small Honor.—MAGAZINE EDITOR—"No, we can not accept this story."

AGENT—"But the author is a man who has acquired a great reputation."

MAGAZINE EDITOR—"Yes, but only in literature."—*Boston Transcript.*

Provident Father.—SETTLEMENT WORKER (visiting tenements)—"And your father is working now and getting two pounds a week? That's splendid! And how much does he put away every Saturday night, my dear?"

LITTLE GIRL—"Never less than three quarts, ma'am!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Outclassed.—"My dear," said the proud father, "I can not understand your objection to young Prudely as a suitor for your hand. I am sure that he is a model young man."

"There is no question about his being a model," replied the bewitching beauty; "but, father, dear, the trouble is that he is a 1912 model."—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Tit for Tat.—A noted wag met an Irishman in the street one day, and thought he would be funny at his expense.

"Hello, Pat!" he said. "I'll give you eight (in) pence for a shilling."

"Will ye, now?" said Pat.

"Yes," he replied.

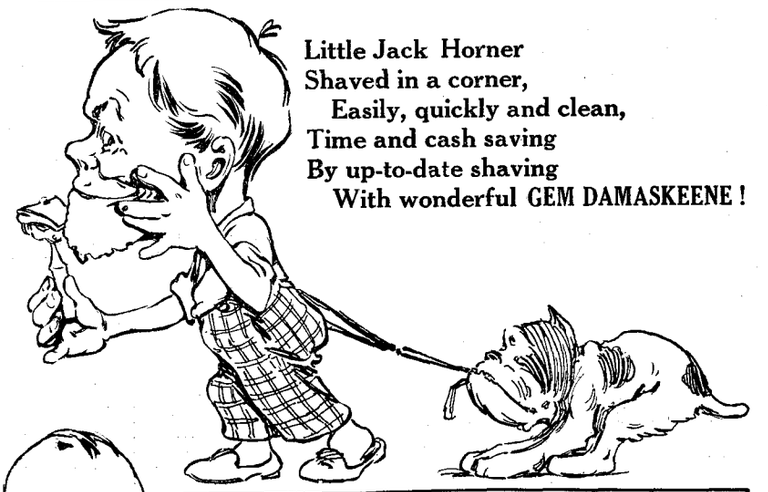
The Irishman handed over the shilling, and his friend put eight pence into his palm in return.

"Eight in pence," he explained. "Not bad, is it?"

"No," answered Pat; "but the shilling is!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Try It Yourself.—In Missouri, where they raise more mules and children than in any other place in the world, a certain resident died possest of seventeen mules and three sons. In his will he disposed of the mules as follows: One-half to the eldest son, one-third to the next, and one-ninth to the youngest.

The administrator who went to divide the property drove a span of mules out to the farm, but when he went to divide the seventeen into halves, thirds, and ninths he found it was impossible with live mules; mules not being very valuable, he unhitched one of his own, putting it with the other seventeen, making eighteen, when he proceeded to divide as follows: One-half, or nine to the eldest, one third, or six, to the next son, and one-ninth, or two, to the youngest. Adding up nine, six, two, he found that it made seventeen, so he hitched up his mule and went home rejoicing.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*



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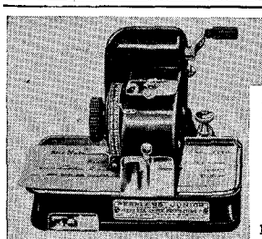

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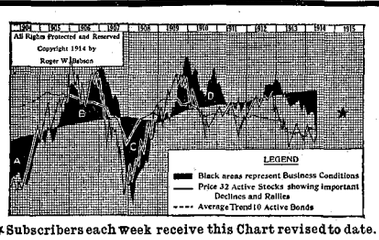
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

A NEW ERA FOR US AFTER THE WAR

WHAT it calls "a page for the pessimist" is printed in *The Investors' Magazine*, with a note of comment saying any one who has pessimistic feelings about present conditions in this country should study the facts therein presented as follows:

	United States	Approximate Share of U. S. in World Total
Area (square miles)	3,600,000	7%
Population	102,000,000	6
Corn product (bushels)	2,600,000,000	68
Wheat product (bushels)	911,000,000	20
Cotton product (bales)	14,000,000	61
Sugar product (pounds)	3,557,000,000	10
Tobacco product (pounds)	791,000,000	35
Number of cattle on farms	59,900,000	15
Coal product (short tons)	534,000,000	40
Petroleum product (bbls.)	238,000,000	63
Copper product (pounds)	1,243,000,000	55
Iron ore (long tons)	57,000,000	42
Gold product	$93,000,000	20
Stock of gold	1,890,678,304	23.6
Value of all farm products	9,751,000,000	No data
Value of manufactures	20,672,000,000	No data
Imports in fiscal year 1914	1,894,000,000	9%
Exports in fiscal year 1914	2,365,000,000	12
Foreign trade, fiscal year 1914	4,259,000,000	10
Domestic trade, fiscal year 1914	40,000,000,000	No data
Railways (miles)	259,000	38%
Aggregate wealth, estimated	140,000,000,000	No data

The same magazine follows this table with an article in which the writer declares that this country "is soon to enter the greatest era of prosperity and expansion in its history." No such opportunity, in this writer's judgment, has come to us since the commercial and industrial developments in the great West that followed the Civil War. While the present war in Europe has caused "stringency and forced retrenchment in many lines of business," it must eventually come to an end, and then "the opportunity will be ours." Following are passages from this article:

"Even the victorious nations will be exhausted by the struggle, whether it be long or short. Their finances will be benumbed, and they will lack both the money and the initiative to take advantage of the opportunities that lie before them. The fate of the defeated nations can only be left to the imagination. It is certain, however, that their international trade will be utterly destroyed, their industries left shattered and prostrate, and their people burdened with an indebtedness so enormous as to check their development and growth for a generation to come. A group of nations on one side or the other is going to be blotted out so far as international commerce is concerned. The needs of other nations, now at peace near and far, must be taken care of. This is our opportunity. Unless the old pioneer spirit—the spirit of enterprise, of initiative, of discovery and of development—is utterly dead in American hearts, we will ourselves capture the major portion of the trade opportunities abandoned by the defeated belligerents, and repay ourselves for our losses many times over.

"At the time of this writing German commerce had been swept from the seas. Germany supplied the world with potash, with ferromanganese, with innumerable necessary drugs, with anilin dyes, with various supplies of iron and steel, with a thousand and one finished metal products. Germany's trade with South America, China, and Japan and the isles of the Far East has been many times our own. 'Made in Germany' has been a victorious commercial slogan, against which our exporters have made little headway for many years. Now the sign 'Made in Germany' is gone. If Germany is defeated, it will be gone for a generation. If Germany wins, it still will be gone for years, because even a victorious Deutschland can not recover from the destruction of this conflict for a long period of time.

"At the present writing the English fleet rules the sea, and English commerce is still going about its way, tho greatly diminished in extent. If England wins, we will dispute with her for the lost German trade. Even if victorious, Great Britain's monetary loss will have been so great that the advantage will be all on our side. If defeated, we will see British commerce prostrated for a quarter of a century, and perhaps forever. Whatever may be the outcome of the European War, we shall, if we possess the energy, the initiative, the knowledge, and the salesmanship, achieve a greater commercial conquest within the next few years than any we have achieved in the past. There is no reason to believe that the American character has lost these qualities. They are the foundation of the prosperity and wealth which we have built up during fifty years of practically uninterrupted peace.

"During the first two months of the war there naturally was dulness in business. When we reflect that at the outset our foreign trade was entirely cut off, we will agree that conditions could not be otherwise. But soon the nations with their preponderant naval power locked up the warships of their enemies. The ocean's lanes were reported safe for travel, and American exports gradually began to flow abroad. Our wheat and corn were shipped in steadily increasing amounts until, by the first of September, ten million bushels a week were flowing across the ocean, each bushel representing approximately $1.25.

"The national Treasury Department, together with the banks, made arrangements for financing the cotton, tobacco, and other crops for which the foreign market had been greatly limited. Our exports continued to increase and conditions in this regard more and more nearly approached normal.

"As the only one of the really great Powers of the world which has remained at peace through this unparalleled conflict, we have gained immensely in international prestige. We are bound to gain likewise in commercial and financial prestige, if we govern our moves with ordinary common sense and prudence, and act with reasonable energy and patience. Our store of capital is the only great store of capital which will go through the present conflict practically unscathed. As a result we shall become the dominating financial power of the world. The financial center of this globe will move from London to New York. We shall definitely pass from a debtor nation to a creditor nation, not immediately, and not without effort and intelligence, but eventually, and when this comes to pass the United States will have entered on its greatest period of prosperity, of expansion, and of business activity in its entire, wealthy, prosperous, and happy life."

EVERYBODY ECONOMIZING—AND TO GOOD PURPOSE

Writers and financiers have discovered that people in this country since the war began have entered upon the practise of economy with remarkable unanimity. In this fact Mr. Moody, in his *Magazine*, finds one great cause of contraction in trade. He believes that during the months immediately ahead of us not only will imports in consequence be small, but "the domestic demands for everything but bare

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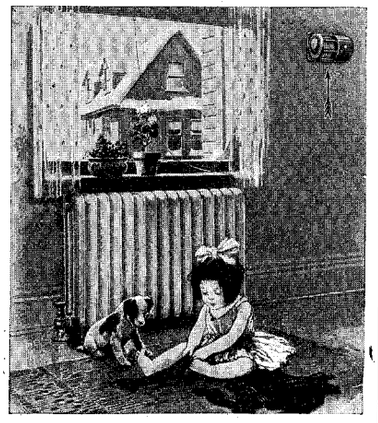

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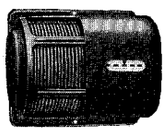

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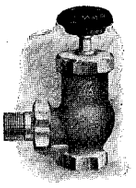

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necessities will contract to very small totals." So far from deploring this economy, Mr. Moody maintains that, in the long run, as practised by the average man, it "will be a splendid thing for the United States." It is now at least ten years since "the careless extravagance and improvidence of nearly everybody have been undermining the whole country." Meanwhile, the corollary of extravagance, which is high finance attended by speculation, "has steadily made the situation worse." But so long as the people can be got into the habit of living within or a little below their incomes, instead of above them, as in the past, our future "will be bright."

Parallel with Mr. Moody's remarks are points contained in an address recently made by A. M. Harris, the New York banker, at a convention, in Richmond, of the American Bankers' Association. He fully confirmed all that Mr. Moody says as to the wave of economy that has set in among all classes in this country. He regards this as giving excellent promise of better times in the investment world. Following are passages from the address:

"Few realize what a wave of economy is sweeping over this country and the effect it may have on the amount of new available investment capital. It is unquestionably true that never before in the history of this country has there been such a wide-spread movement of economy, which extends not only to personal expenditures, but also to the expenditures of corporations and business houses generally.

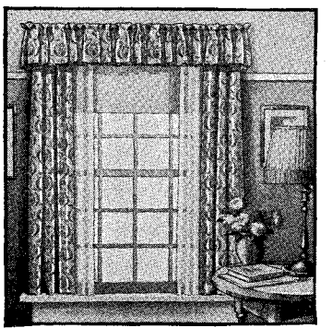
"The economic and industrial conditions at the present time are not to be compared with those following the panic of 1893. Aside from certain industries and businesses which have been especially affected, there is employment throughout the country. The wave of economy, therefore, means a much more enormous and rapid accumulation of capital than ever occurred before.

"The economic losses resulting from wars are usually exaggerated, as shown by the industrial conditions which exist when peace is restored.

"This wave of economy which is sweeping over the country is of the greatest importance to you. It means that persons who have never previously been in the habit of saving will begin opening savings accounts, and that others who already have savings accounts will increase the size of these accounts. If this result occurs it will mean that you will not be called upon to sacrifice your holdings of high-grade investments at the present deprest prices.

"In other words, you will not be called upon to suffer any actual losses in your investments, but will be able to continue to hold these bonds until they mature, when you will receive in payment their par value or just what you expected when you purchased them. In addition to the wave of economy there is the wonderful outburst of individual enterprise that invariably follows a war. Explain it in whatever way you please, it is nevertheless a fact that invariably the greatest enterprise, the greatest energy, the greatest ingenuity immediately follow a great war."

Pertinent to the points made by Mr. Moody and Mr. Harris are the results of inquiries recently made by *The Journal of Commerce* among savings-banks in New York City as to actual withdrawals of money after October 1, under the sixty-day notice required by the banks at the beginning of the war. It appears that the amount of actual withdrawals has been much below expectations. They are de-



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Thousands of men with tender faces have found this delicate, demulcent cream the only beard softener which would give them a quick, comfortable shave. No soap, no lather, no shaving brush required. **Just a razor and Eux-e-sis.** Large tubes of all Dealers.

Send 17c for Sample Tube to Dept. B.

PARK & TILFORD 225 5th Ave., N. Y.
F. R. ARNOLD CO. 7 W. 22nd St., N. Y.

scribed as "comparatively insignificant." While the sixty-day notice is still in force, it is kept up merely as "conservative action on the right side." Deposits since August 1 are described as having been "well sustained." Many orders for withdrawals have been canceled. So well established is confidence that some bank officers believe that before long they will be able to use money not wanted by their depositors in the investing field. Since July the savings-banks have been practically out of that field.

SAVINGS-BANK DEPOSITS IN EUROPE

It is believed by *The Wall Street Journal* that the war in Europe "is fairly certain to reduce the available deposits of the peoples immediately involved." In the countries at war are populations aggregating 426,000,000, who have savings that in total are believed to fall little short of $9,544,000,000, Germany leading, with Austria next, and then follow Great Britain and France. Average deposits are highest in Hungary, where they amount to $372.44 Below is a list of the countries at war, including Japan, with their populations, number of depositors, total savings, and average deposits.

	Population	*Depositors*	*Total Savings*	*Av. Deposit*
Austria	28,572,000	6,769,715	$1,421,789,000	*$294.42
Belgium	7,579,000	3,062,025	215,945,000	†67.75
France	39,602,000	14,362,533	1,083,300,000	‡72.49
Germany	64,432,000	22,349,570	4,241,500,000	189.78
Hungary	21,030,000	2,009,498	472,033,000	*372.44
Japan	51,646,000	20,655,830	177,953,000	8.88
Russia	167,920,000	8,189,734	784,117,000	95.74
U. Kingdom	45,663,000	14,251,537	1,148,086,000	§69.50

* Communal and private savings-banks only.
† Government savings-banks only.
‡ Private savings-banks.
§ Postal savings only.

As to conditions in this country, it is interesting to note that the above figures compare with 11,097,000 depositors in America with $4,861,200,000 deposits, the average for each depositor being $439.07, these deposits being in mutual and stock savings-banks only.

A Voluntary Confession.—A more than usually frank affidavit is on file in the Keystone State. It runs as follows:

"Star Junction, Pa., 5-22-1902.

"This certifies that Anna Francis died on August 7, 1898, and that Mrs. Kate Francis died December 19, 1899.

"J. L. Cochran, Attending Physician.

"Personally appeared before me, a notary public, J. L. Cochran, who, being duly sworn, did say that the above is his act and deed.

"Joseph L. Luce, Notary Public."

—*New York Evening Post.*

A Word to the Wise.—"Do you know, Bill, I nearly lost a sovereign to-day."

"How was that?"

"Well, you see, I went to call on a friend of my wife's, and he asked me to lend him a sovereign. 'Yes, certainly,' says I, and I brought out a sovereign, but it never got no farther than my hand."

"How was that?"

"Well, you see, one of his daughters commenced to sing 'Kathleen Mavourneen.'"

"Well, what has that got to do with lending a sovereign?"

"Everything, Bill, for she started like this: 'It may be for years, or it may be for ever,' so I popped the quid back in my pocket."—*Tit-Bits.*

Packer No. 8 Hears from a Pipe-Lover

To insure the complete satisfaction of every smoker of Edgeworth tobacco and as part of the guarantee that goes with every package a small slip is packed into every large size tin or humidor package of Edgeworth. This slip urges a return of the tobacco if it is not satisfactory and bears a number that identifies the packer.

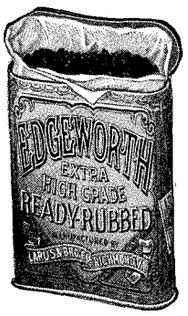
Here is, in part, what one smoker had to say when he read his slip:

Packer No. 8,
c/o Larus & Bro. Co.
Richmond, Va.

Sir, Madam or Miss:—I have just dug down to the bottom of a one pound can of "Edgeworth" evidently packed by you, and I found the enclosed notice, wherein your boss asks me to notify them in case I found any irregularity in the box in which the notice was packed. As I found no irregularity and as they asked for nothing more I thought I would tell you what else I found; e. g. "The Best Bunch of tobacco I ever smoked." A friend, (I was going to say a true friend, but then I reserve that expression for my old "dudeen" exclusively) gave me this pound box of "Edgeworth"—hence this letter, and now it's me for more as the last smoke was as good as the first, just as moist and held the same quality and flavor—you can tell your "boss" that there was no irregularity—no, it was all regular—yes, a regular find.

Yours in a decent smoke,
A. J. M.

Not every man is as fortunate as Mr. A. J. M. He was lucky enough to have a friend who introduced him to Edgeworth by presenting him with a full pound.



There's no need for you to wait until some acquaintance yields to an inspiration and gives you a package of Edgeworth to judge.

You can get it from us by asking for it. Just put yourself in a receptive frame of mind, say to yourself, "Well, since it costs nothing, I will give this Edgeworth a trial," then send us a postcard with your name and your dealer's name on it.

We will promptly send you a package of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed Smoking Tobacco, free. Whether you will like it or not remains to be seen, but you should see some of the glad letters we get from men who have found Edgeworth just what they wanted.

Don't you think it's always worth while to try out a pipe tobacco?

Edgeworth is made from the finest tobacco that grows on the ground, and it comes in two forms, Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed, and is on sale practically everywhere.

The retail price of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is 10c for pocket size tin, 50c for large tin and $1.00 in handsome humidor packages. Edgeworth Plug Slice is 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Mailed prepaid where no dealer can supply. A sample of Ready-Rubbed is free if you mention your dealer's name. If you love good pipe tobacco, you will really favor us by asking for this sample.

Write to Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. This firm was established in 1877, and besides Edgeworth makes several other brands of smoking tobacco, including the well known Qboid—granulated plug—a great favorite with smokers for many years.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply Edgeworth, Larus & Bro. Co. will gladly send you a one or two dozen carton, of any size of the Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed, by prepaid parcel post at same price you would pay jobber.

6 and 7 % Net FIRST MORTGAGES
Jacksonville, Fla.

On improved business and residential property, on conservative 50% margin. We have had 11 years' experience in this field; references furnished if desired. Titles to be approved by leading attorneys. Correspondence invited.

PALMER AND PALMER, Jacksonville, Fla.

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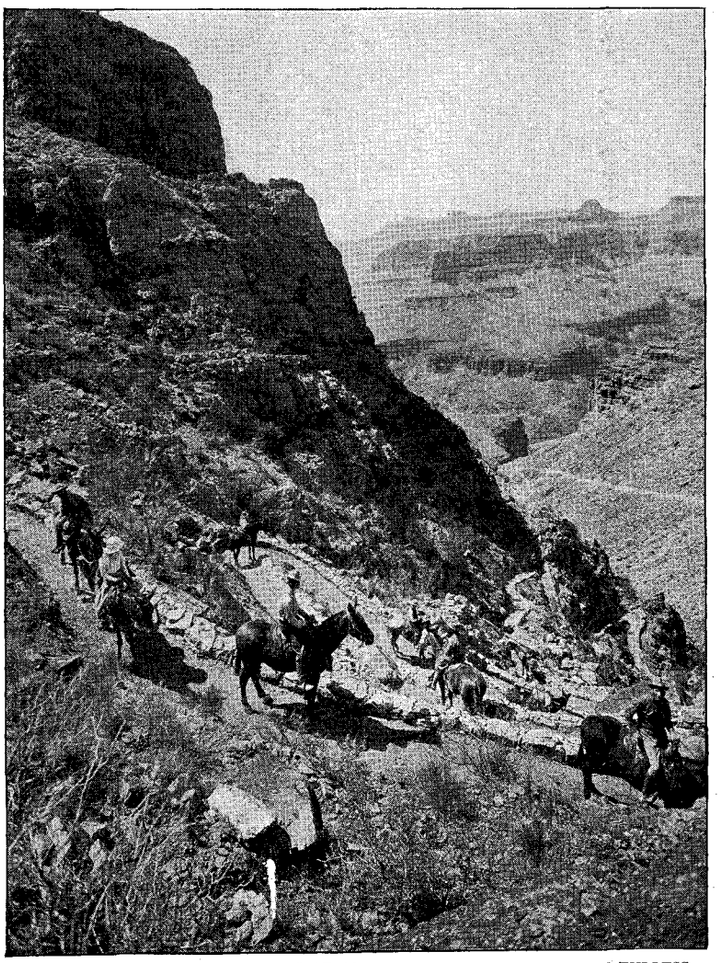
THE - AUTUMN - TRAVELER

THE CHARM OF AUTUMN TRAVEL

THE day is passed when American pleasure travel was limited to the three hottest months of the year. It ended a quarter of a century ago, when people began going South for the winter months—first to Florida and the northern Gulf coast—and the tourist wonderland of California was discovered. Of course the school-vacation season is still a great factor in determining the limits of the summer outings of many Americans. It makes thrive by the hundreds resort hotels that are closed and deserted for the nine other months of the year; it adds special cars and extra trains that roll and thunder east and west, north and south, through July, August, and September, and then silently, sometime about the fall equinox, slip off the railroad schedules. But that "sometime" is a distinct blessing. The man or woman who is able to choose the autumn for a vacation season is fortunate indeed. The rush and bustle of the summer are gone with the heat; trains and boats are no longer apt to be rather uncomfortably crowded. One can travel in comfort, and will have his rewards. In the early autumn, North and East are at their best. A few prime hotels remain open, so that their late-staying patrons have the benefits of reds and yellows in the foliage. Out in the West, up in the Rockies, if you please—the year is then at its very prime. The midsummer rains are over, there are crispness and clearness in the air that bring distant peaks and ranges, as if by magic, almost within a seeming stone's throw. The real mountaineer begins to breathe along about the first of October.

But how about the man whose vacation is set for a date late in the autumn, perhaps well into December? There are many such, and they are a factor not to be ignored. In the complete development of American tourist facilities within the past few years, no longer is he ignored. And in a year, when facilities for foreign travel have been largely denied him, he will find that America stands ready, even in the late autumn, to give him an outing brimful of zest and variety. Of course if he must go to a foreign country, the mere fact that almost all Europe seems to be in battle array is not a deterrent. For there is a foreign country within two days and two nights by boat from New York that does not lack for charm and distinction.



TOURISTS DESCENDING CATHEDRAL STAIRS, HERMIT TRAIL, ONE OF THE ENDLESS WONDERS OF THE GRAND CAÑON OF ARIZONA.

THE CALL OF BERMUDA

Bermuda is just beginning to be appreciated, not only by New York, but by the rest of the United States. Because of that beginning in appreciation, the steamer service to that small group of British islands just off our east coast has been greatly increased and improved within the past few years. The hotel facilities at Hamilton, their chief city, have kept pace with this improvement. Yet nothing has been done that might rob the islands of their charm. Carts still patter through the narrow roads, that have been cut so easily from the soft coral rock and will remain splendid highways forever. The wind in Bermuda has a way of rustling the tall palms on a moonlight night that becomes a perpetual delight to the tourist from the "States." The islands are distinctly tropical, with all that this may imply—abundant verdure, a surrounding sea of turquoise blue, sunshine, and a mildness in the air in December, January, and February that is like early September, or Indian summer in the North. Add to this setting the folk of a typically smart British province, a touch of the red-coated British Army, the swagger of a bit of the navy, wonderful negroes who have already begun to be born with cockney accents, the coinage and phraseology of old England herself, and you begin to have reasons why more and more Americans go to Bermuda each year. Ten days or a fortnight out of New York will give you a good look at the islands. But when you are there you are apt to find yourself using the cable and beginning to delay your return home from one steamer to another.

FROM NEW YORK SOUTHWARD

Of course there are many such steamer trips out of New York Harbor—ships bound to Jacksonville, to Mobile, to three or four dozen ports in the West Indies—sleepy, fascinating ports each one of them—voyages to the little-known great cities of South America—cities that are fascinating and yet as wide-awake as our own Chicago, Kansas City, or San Francisco. Then there are the playgrounds of Florida, which will be visited by an unusually large volume of travelers during the coming winter season. The operating head of a railway system serving the East Coast resorts of Florida said the other day that not only is his railroad not suffering from hard times, but that the outlook for the coming winter is the best in its history. "We propose," he said, "to increase our train service. There are from 150,000 to 200,000 Americans who are in the habit of spending the winter in Europe. They have got to go somewhere else. We figure that a great many of them will come to Florida or go to Cuba, and we are getting ready for them." Most of the far points will fall within the province of a travel article to appear in THE LITERARY DIGEST later in the season. For the present, one can not forbear calling attention to a delightful short sail out from the harbor of New York. You take a steamer, which leaves a crowded West Street pier at three o'clock every afternoon, and the next morning at daybreak you are entering Hampton Roads—the great gateway to more than two thousand miles of inland navigable

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bays, rivers, and canals. Before darkness comes on, you have a chance to have a good look at a stretch of the North Jersey shore, and if you bring your camera with you, you are sure to take a snap of the Sandy Hook lightship. In the morning the scene is changed. The roll of the sea is gone, for Hampton Roads is generally as peaceful as the proverbial mill-pond. Facing you are Old Point Comfort and historic Fortress Monroe, with the red bulk of the big Hotel Chamberlin rising up beside them. Off in the distance are the spires and smoke of Norfolk and Portsmouth, two typical Virginia tide-water towns, while somewhere back of the gray fortress is Newport News.

The Chamberlin is the tourist meeting-place for all these points, altho Norfolk boasts several modern and attractive hotels. The entire region has many and varied delights. Not only are there historic charm and a brisk military and social life in Fortress Monroe, but the other arm of the service is apt to be represented in a battle-ship or two lying at anchor in Hampton Roads. The country round about is filled with interest and fairly redolent in history. It is only yesterday since it was all a great battle-field—you still can see the iron heel-marks of McClellan—and if you would go back of yesterday you can take a motor-car and in an hour or more find yourself in Yorktown—a sleepy village, far removed from the railroad, living only in the memories of the day when it was a real port of entry and the theater of one of the most momentous of dramatic moments in American history. And if Yorktown and its associations are still too modern for you, you can jump back into your motor-car and in the course of seven miles of travel across the Virginia pine forest may come to Williamsburg, the colonial capital of the Old Dominion, where are carefully preserved all the relics of her one-time greatness. Seven miles beyond Williamsburg you come upon the James River and a place that vies with Yorktown for distinction in our history—Jamestown Island. Much care and no little expenditure of money have gone toward the preservation of this earliest English permanent settlement in America.

The water routes from Old Point Comfort are quite as varied and as interesting as those that run inland. A steamer plies up the James River as far as Richmond. It stops not only at Jamestown Island, but at several historic manor-houses that are in plain sight from the deck—Westover and Shirley among them. Other vessels run up other waters that empty into Hampton Roads—there are particularly handsome boats to Baltimore and Washington each night of the year. A return by either of these cities makes a pleasant variation to the trip to the Old Dominion.

AUTUMN AND WINTER TRAVEL IN THE EAST

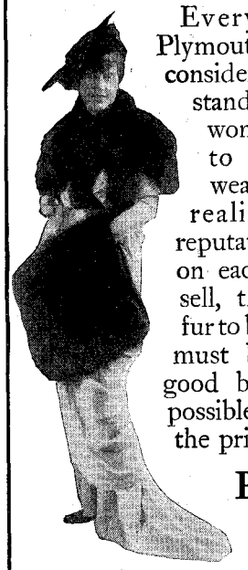
For those who enjoy winter sports in the crisp, invigorating air of our Northern mountains, several hostelries keep open house. Notable among these is the Fort William Henry at Lake George. Here a varied assortment of winter fun is available, including skiing, tobogganing, snow-shoeing, hockey, ice-boating, skating, and sleighing. In the heart of the Adirondack Mountains the principal winter centers are Saranac Lake and Lake Placid. The Lake Placid Club on Mirror Lake boasts of a winter colony of from fifty to seventy-five "zero lovers." All forms of winter sports are enjoyed here, and in addition picturesque Christmas, New-year, Twelfth-night, and Candelmas ceremonies and pageants reviving old English and Scandinavian customs. Saranac is another of the Adirondack Mountain winter resorts which offer a revelation to the winter vacationist. Here will be held late in January or early in February, 1915, the famous biennial midwinter carnival with its storming of the ice palace, fancy skating, hockey, skiing, tobogganing, and other amusements. To those who prefer the wilder regions of the North Woods, Fulton Chain, Big Moose, and Long Lake hold forth strong inducements.

To old-time habitués of New York's famous spa it might seem an anomaly to speak of Saratoga as a winter resort. Yet since the Springs have been restored to their old-time glory by the New York State Reservation Commission winter has become no longer a closed season. The Saratoga bath-house, equipped to give the Nauheim baths, will remain open all winter. In Central New York at Glen Springs, adjacent to Seneca Lake and Watkins Glen, patients may receive during the winter months hydropathic treatment similar to that given at the leading baths of Belgium, France, and Germany. The Nauheim Spring here is almost identical with the famous brine springs of Nauheim, Homburg, Rheme, etc. The waters of Deer Lick Spring show analyses similar to those of the famous salines used abroad as drinking cures, while Glen Kissingen is identical in its constituents to the famous Kissingen Springs in Germany and also the springs at Halle, Austria.

For tourists from North or East there are vacation delights even nearer. The great hotels at Lakewood in the New Jersey pine forest are hardly more than an hour's run by fast express train from the west bank of the Hudson. By November

MIDWINTER SPORTS IN THE ADIRONDACKS—ICE CONTESTS ON MIRROR LAKE.

Plymouth Furs



Every detail of Plymouth Furs is considered from the standpoint of the woman who is to eventually wear them. We realize that our reputation depends on each article we sell, therefore any fur to bear our label must be not only good but the best possible to offer for the price.

Portfolio H Free

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PLYMOUTH FUR COMPANY
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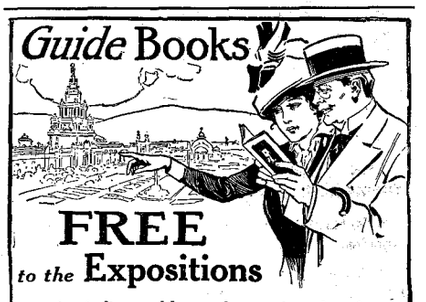
Guide Books



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One book is profusely illustrated, showing a beautiful series of Exposition pictures. The other is a splendid folder map of San Francisco, with concise directions for easy sight seeing. Both sent free if you will sign and mail the coupon to either Mr. Fort or Mr. Fee, whichever address is nearer. If you prefer, drop a postal asking for books Nos. 27 and 57.

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The "Comfy" Hour

KICK into a pair of COMFY felt slippers for the "home stretch." Their thick cushion soles give grateful rest to your feet as you forget the day's work in an easy-chair. Besides, COMFYS are fine for wear to and from the bath in the morning and on going to bed.

Catalog No. 60-B illustrates the styles and gives prices. Dealers who do not know this popular line should ask for Catalog M.

Look for this trade-mark:

COMFY TRADE MARK

DANIEL GREEN FELT SHOE COMPANY
75 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

they are in fine running order for the long season—which lasts until the schools are closed and the purely summer hotels open once again. Lakewood to the city man means golf, polo, long hours in the saddle or automobile, and hotels which for comfort and luxury are quite the equal of the best.

Beyond Lakewood is Atlantic City. You who have perhaps only known Atlantic City in the crowded summer-time, or the distinctly fashionable spring season, can not easily realize its comfort and charm in November, December, and January when the crowds are gone. No longer is it a test of physical prowess to breast the human tide down the boardwalk from the Rudolf to the Brighton. The white beach is no longer infested by tens of thousands of human beings in bathing-suits, but it is now the plaything of the ocean, the loafing-place of the favored few. When you roll down the boardwalk in your chair, you may not meet fifty other chairs the whole length of that famous promenade, but you will be sure to find yourself rejoicing in that very fact. There is room on the boardwalk, and room in the hotels. The urbane gentleman behind the register no longer shakes his head sadly at sight of you and your luggage and says he will try to "fix you up before night," but places you forthwith in the best the house affords. And yet when you come to look around, you find that the hotel is by no means deserted, but comfortably filled with bright and companionable folk. There are new plays in the theaters along the boardwalk, and the wonderful shops between are open and filled with allurements. The man who has not been to Atlantic City in winter and there seen her dignity and charm can hardly say that he has really come to know her.

We were speaking of tide-water Virginia. There are playgrounds in the Virginia hills that are not second in promise to the oceanside of the Old Dominion, while over, across, and beyond the famous valley of the Shenandoah are watering-places which for distinction and elegance have no superiors in America. You can reach these in an afternoon and a night on a through train from New York, or, better still, you can follow the water route to Old Point Comfort that we have just indicated and proceed to Richmond either by rail or by the steamer up the James River. From Richmond the Chesapeake & Ohio offers an excellent service to the mountain watering-places—Virginia Hot Springs and the White Sulfur Springs the best known among them. These resorts are not new. Like Saratoga in the North, they have been popular for at least a century. But great modern hotels, put up within the past few years, have brought to them an even larger degree of popular favor than either had known in the most roseate of bygone times. Motor-cars are finding their ways to them in increasing numbers each year, and there is hardly a time in fall or winter when two or three or more private cars are not stationed on the nearest railroad sidings. These resorts in late autumn have the charm and distinction of Lenox, Newport, or Bar Harbor at the height of the summer season.

IN THE LAND OF THE SKY

They stand in the wonderful ranges of the Appalachians that for three hundred miles farther south are the delight of tourists. When this great mountain range finally breaks south of Virginia and into the Carolinas, they begin to call it "The Land of the Sky," and a more poetic or truthful appellation could hardly be given to one of the nation's great playgrounds. Asheville, N. C., is the gateway to "The Land of the Sky." It is dominated by several great modern hotels. Of these the newest and already the most renowned is Grove Park Inn.

This great hotel, standing at an altitude of more than five thousand feet above sea level, is not yet two years old. Yet from the careful manner of its building it has acquired an unusual distinction among its fellows. In its architecture it is far removed from the typical boxlike type of wooden structure that formerly distinguished pretty nearly every one of our resort hotels. At Grove Park the desire was to produce a hotel that would be in architectural keeping with its wild mountainous setting. The walls were wrought of boulders of native stone from near-by hillsides, while floors and roof were fashioned of concrete in an effort to make the huge building as nearly fire-proof as such a structure could be made. The same care and taste went into the furnishings of the house. The four hundred rugs for its floors were woven to its own order, while skilled artizans fashioned the furniture and hammered out the fixtures, knowing that they were destined, not for a fashionable hotel in New York or San Francisco, but for a house on a hillside into which was to be wrought something of the rugged character of its setting. The result of this care and taste has been something rather more than a mere success.

Asheville, with not only its new hotels, but also a number of other hotels which vie with it in attractiveness, its marvelous scenery and the great Vanderbilt estate, "Biltmore," near by, is not however, the only point of interest in "The Land of the Sky." Many travelers who wish to visit these high-set hills make them an autumn stopping-point on their journey toward a midwinter to be spent in Florida, or on the Gulf Coast. These not only come flocking

GOLFING IN THE LAND OF THE SKY—ON THE LINKS IN THE MOUNTAINS OF NORTH CAROLINA AT ASHEVILLE.

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and

Her Great Expositions

Celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal

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Especially have you determined to see Southern California, because—you know—that is the California you have read and heard about. Now you can readily afford to gratify your heart's desire. The railroads and the hotels have arranged to meet you half way.

Furthermore, everybody is going to the Exposition and you can't afford to be a "stay at home" and listen in wide eyed amazement to the tales of this Wonderland, when your friends return. The San Diego Exposition is a dream city of the old world. A city of Spanish Mission Colonial architecture with Mission bells in low towers around which hover flocks of pigeons. Rug draped balconies twined by banks of purple bougainvillea.

No tired and footsore spectators will emerge from the gates of this Exposition. Intense interest and enlightenment mark every exhibit. No other Exposition, past or present, resembles it. Instead of finished products, the things we use and wear and eat are made before our very eyes by machinery transplanted from the throbbing factories of the world.

And perhaps—very likely—you will find in this land of promise during your visit, the opportunity you have sought to free yourself from the bondage of your present business struggle for financial independence.

California spells opportunity and her arms are extended in hearty welcome to you in 1915. Your nearest railroad ticket agent will tell you about the low rates.

PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION SAN DIEGO 1915

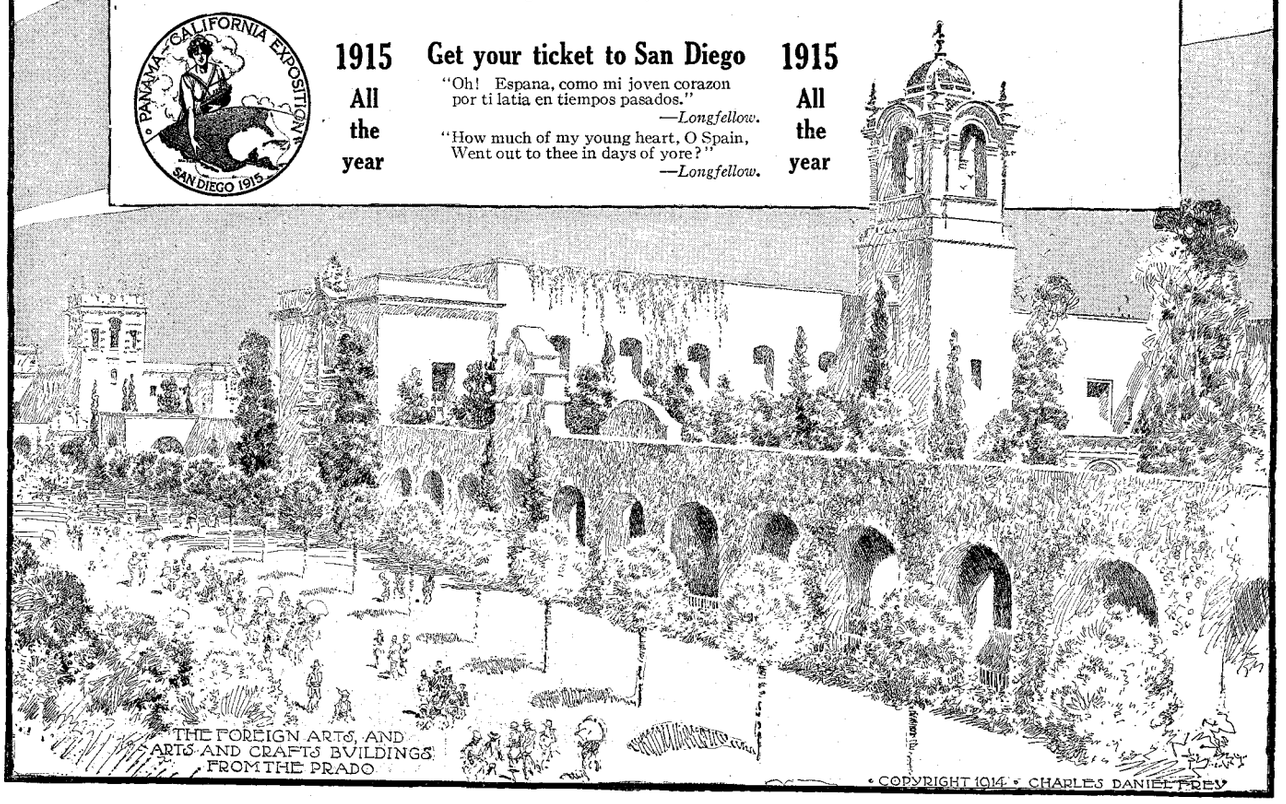
1915 All the year

Get your ticket to San Diego

"Oh! Espana, como mi joven corazon
por ti latia en tiempos pasados."
—*Longfellow.*

"How much of my young heart, O Spain,
Went out to thee in days of yore?"
—*Longfellow.*

1915 All the year



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PINEHURST AND SOUTHWARD

For an autumn or spring tarrying-point, Pinehurst in the forest portion of North Carolina shares the popularity of the high hills at the back of that State. Pinehurst is a sort of fall and winter capital for the great game of golf, altho its authority is sometimes disputed both by Sumner and Camden, in South Carolina. Summerville is also a South Carolina resort of distinction. It is only twenty-two miles back of the ancient port of Charleston and stands in the heart of a dense and wonderful forest of live oak and pines. Its own particular lion is the wide-spread garden of Dr. Shepard, the only point in America where tea-cultivation has been carried on successfully.

Charleston itself has many charms for the tourist, altho he will probably find himself wishing that the town could be provided with a modern hotel such as has been given to nearly every one of her sister cities in the South. Still the appeal of the town's personality is so potent that he will soon forget any slight inconveniences as to food and lodging. His interest soon becomes centered on the splendid old churches whose Georgian spires give accent to the Charleston sky-line, the fine old houses, the harbor with its forts and its charm of shipping. The town has such variety that interest does not cease quickly or easily.

One other South Carolina resort should claim the attention of the autumn traveler. This is Aiken, which long since became known as the most exclusive and aristocratic of the several Southern colonies of Northern folk. Aiken, like some resorts in the North, is not hearty or warm in her first greetings. But once you come to know her, you are apt to love her. For the man or woman who is genuinely fond of sport, she can not be excelled. There is good hunting in the forests round about, and regularly there is riding to the hounds. That means excellent mounts, and at certain high tides of the season smashing good polo.

Savannah is not unlike Charleston, altho there is an old-time rivalry between these seaport cities. Savannah has excellent hotel facilities. So has Augusta, the inland Georgia city which of late years has come to have many pretensions as an autumn and winter resort. The fact that Augusta stands at an elevation of more than 1,200 feet above the level of the sea means that its winters are not only warm, but crisp and bracing as well.

Into these three States having late autumn resorts—Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina—as well as into that still more southerly clime, Florida, which does not spring into social brilliancy until after the beginning of the New-year, three railroads stretch from the North through the Washington gateway. These are the Seaboard, the Atlantic Coast Line, and the Southern. Each is a network of lines, main trunks, and feeders, and each offers from October to May a glittering array of through trains. Not quite all of these trains go through Washington. Some are routed from Chicago and St. Louis through Cincinnati, Louisville, or Memphis, and

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form direct routes to the southeastern States from the central and western portions of the country.

In the central portion of the country are several all-the-year resorts. Perhaps the best known among them are the springs at French Lick, Ind., at Excelsior Springs in Missouri, and those at Hot Springs, Ark. Of these the two first are particularly favored by Chicago folk who are able to get away from business cares for a few days, or even a fortnight, in the late autumn or early winter. French Lick has an environment not unlike that of Lakewood. The wonderful qualities of its waters are far too well known to need further comment here.

Excelsior Springs, altho less known generally, has come into a wide degree of favor. Within the last year or two there has been built at this point a hotel which in architecture, fittings, and operation compares favorably with those at larger and more famous resorts. There are several other houses of more than ordinary excellence. For a resort which has sprung from a Missouri farm since some time after 1880, Excelsior Springs has done remarkably well. Travelers who go to it come home singing its praises in no uncertain tones. Some of them who have traveled in England have not hesitated at comparing its surrounding country, set in the gently wooded hills and ravines that line the valley of the Missouri, to that of Devonshire.

Hot Springs, Ark., is as well known and as favorably known as any similar resort. With its group of great hotels, its bathhouses, and military hospitals, it long since grew from a mere country town into a small but smart and busy city. It is a great Mecca, not only for those suffering from the wide variety of ailments to which its powerful waters seem to give instant and permanent relief, but to many thousands of tourists. There is little about the city to suggest suffering of any sort. On the contrary, it is, in its way, as brisk and gay as Atlantic City, or any other of the pure pleasure resorts.

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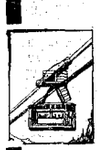

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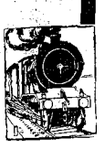

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would be such a bad time in which to go out to California. The railroad agent if he knows his business, or even pretends to know California, will reply that the late autumn is one of the finest seasons of the year on the West Coast. The cold, wet fogs that sometimes make the San Francisco climate in July and August trying for the Easterner are gone, and in their place is a fine, sunshiny season. There will have been three or four rains—enough to take away the parched look that the foliage acquires through the long dry season—yet the rainy season with its heavy downpours very rarely arrives until the beginning of the year. September and October are, oddly enough, apt to be the warmest months of the year in San Francisco. November and December offer a climate all the way from San Diego to Oregon that is well worth the usual California superlatives that are applied to climate.

So it is a wise man who packs his trunk, bags, and golf-sticks and starts west in the late autumn. Before he comes to Chicago—or perhaps to St. Louis—he will find quite a wide variety of pathways at his service. From Chicago there are three routes through the northern tier of American States confronting him, in addition to the great main stem of the Canadian Pacific. These three routes are the Northern Pacific, operating out of Chicago in a close traffic agreement with the Northwestern system; the Great Northern, which starts its best trains out over the rails of the Burlington; and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which boasts that it is the only railroad operating entirely over its own tracks all the way from Chicago to Seattle and Tacoma. In the summertime the Northern Pacific seeks to attract through passengers by the promise of a stop-over at the Yellowstone National Park, the Great Northern offers as its very own side-trip a journey into the less-known but equally wonderful Glacier National Park, while the Milwaukee claims the superb Mount Ranier as its own great attraction. At this season of the year all these three great parks are closed. But the three transcontinental railroads that serve them are not less attractive as through routes for the traveler who is California-bound, and all these, including the Canadian Pacific, are much patronized on account of their grand and varied scenery by tourists either going to or returning from California. The wonders of the mountain scenery that one may view from their train windows are on exhibition the whole year round.

The average California traveler bound west from Chicago is apt, however, to take one of the more southerly routes—possibly the Union Pacific, which boasts that it is the shortest line from Lake Michigan to the Golden Gate, as well as that it possesses direct connecting lines from Ogden, southwest to Los Angeles and northwest to Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle. As a matter of fact, the Union Pacific extends from the Missouri River to Ogden, and is in reality only the main stem of a well-located and central system of railroads. Its two crack trains—the Overland Limited and the Pacific Limited—run over the tracks of the old Central Pacific, now a part of the Southern Pacific system from Ogden to San Francisco. Its entrance from Omaha to Chicago is gained over the

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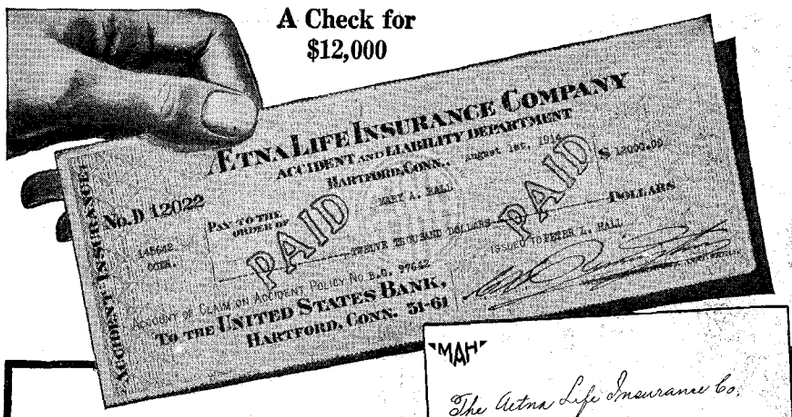
southern main stems of two equally important and excellent railroads—the St. Paul and the Northwestern. In addition to its main line, however, it has an important branch, from Cheyenne south to Denver and east to Kansas City. From Kansas City it enjoys traffic rights into St. Louis over the lines of the Wabash system. And any traveler going west over this central and popular system will do well to see that his ticket from Denver to Ogden reads over the Denver & Rio Grande which, for the grandeur of its scenery through the Rocky Mountains, is only equaled by the Canadian Pacific. The Denver & Rio Grande, by means of the newly built Western Pacific extending west from Salt Lake City, also enjoys an independent route to San Francisco.

The Santa Fé reaches direct from Chicago and St. Louis, by means of excellent connections, to Colorado, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. It dips well to the south on its way from the head of Lake Michigan, down into Lower California, and threads a land that for romance and charm has not its superior on this continent. You may ride for a whole day on the Santa Fé across the rolling, grazing lands of New Mexico, and from your car-window see small Indian towns of adobe, quaintly fashioned and wonderfully constructed, that will live long in your memory. And you will be accused of no lack of wisdom if you go out over one of the Santa Fé's slower trains, which means that you stop at the Harvey eating-houses all the way out, and so not only break your journey most comfortably, but eat eight or ten times at the best-conducted and most remarkable chain of restaurants in America.

One other road runs by the southerly route from Chicago to California—the Rock Island. Its own rails end somewhere down near the west border of Texas, but its through trains continue on over the rails of the El Paso & Southwestern system to El Paso, and thence up into California over the rails of the Southern Pacific. The Southern Pacific's own main line threads such important Texas cities as Houston, San Antonio, and El Paso, and has its east terminal on the bank of the Mississippi at New Orleans. For a winter traveler bound from New York or New England to California there is no more pleasant route than to take one of the Southern Pacific steamers out of New York Harbor to New Orleans, where connection is made for through trains for Los Angeles and San Francisco. The water journey takes exactly five days. The steamer follows the shore all the way south to Key West, so closely at times that down at Palm Beach you almost feel that you might recognize friends bathing in the surf. The vessels in the service are all excellent; three of them—the *Creole*, the *Antilles*, and the *Momus*—are of transatlantic proportions.

Such then, in a word, is the variety of routes that offer themselves to a man California bound. But he will make a mistake if he merely boards a train at Chicago, or Kansas City, or New Orleans and shuts his eyes until the mountain divides are crossed and the palm-trees are brushing the car-sides. There are enough interesting things on the way to justify his stopping over not only once but several times. If he goes across Texas without stopping at Houston or San Antonio or El Paso he can not say fairly that he has seen Texas.



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If ever you should tire of the town itself, its cathedral, its historic shrine, the Alamo, its brisk and cosmopolitan streets, there are other interests near by—Fort Sam Houston, bravely and gaily military, and a chain of missions, some of them ruined and one or two intelligently restored, which are almost as interesting as those you will see in California. And then there is the open country—the open country for motor-car or pony-back—the open country with its width of vision and its gentle slopes grown with sage-brush, chapparal, and mesquite. It takes a Northerner to come down to and love the open country that surrounds San Antonio. The Texans love it, too; but have been born to it, and perhaps can not remember the exultations with which they witnessed it for the first time.

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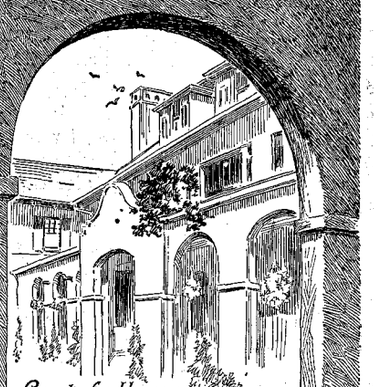

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muddy as the weather may be overhead. The moving-picture theater has given way to the bull-ring. On Sunday afternoons there are bull-fights—chiefly arranged for the benefit of American tourists. On other days the tourist must be content with buying souvenir post-cards, or Mexican trifles, with gazing at the ruins of the post-office, prisoners behind the bars of the prosperous-looking jail, with peering into the shadowy recesses of interesting old churches, and with glancing back to see over the tops of cottonwood trees, the tops of sky-scrapers in the United States. He will soon be content to return to his native land, and yet he will feel not a single regret for his short excursion into old Mexico.

New Mexico, together with its close neighbor, Arizona, offers much of the charm of old Mexico, with none of its present-day inconveniences and dangers. The tourist, California bound, who passes through Tucson and Santa Fé without looking at either, has missed his thorough look at America. Tucson is on the main line of the Southern Pacific, while Santa Fé is a very short distance away from the main line of the great railroad to which it has given its name.

Tucson is the larger of these two cities, whose boast it is that they can count three hundred years of civic existence. Back of that time they seem to have lost track of the passing of the years, altho your learned citizen of Santa Fé will tell you in all gravity that he believes that his city was in existence a thousand years ago. As to his proofs for a seemingly astounding statement, more in a moment.

Consider for this moment the very old city of Tucson. It stands in the great desert valley of southern Arizona, an oasis where a bubbling spring made first a halting spot for Spanish caravans, and then, a little later, a Spanish town. The Spanish town is still there, its plaza, its narrow streets, its convent, patios still blooming within the old houses. And when you drive south a dozen miles or so you will see its old church, San Xavier, snow-white and glistening even against the brilliance of the sun-filled desert. San Xavier has been menaced many times since it became an outpost of civilization and Christianity, but the light still burns upon the altar of its faith and so has burned for nearly three long centuries.

Santa Fé has done something more for American history than give its name to a pioneer trail and an excellent railroad. It is only eighteen miles from the main line of that railroad, and should you happen just to miss one of the trains up the branch, you will find at Lamy Junction one of those excellent hotels which have made life in the Southwest worth living. There is a passable hotel at Santa Fé itself, but when you come into that ancient capital you cease to think of hotels. You begin to allow your imagination to carry you back one hundred, two hundred, three hundred years. You wander down the old Santa Fé trail as it comes poking its way into the heart of the little town, and once again you see it peopled with oxen, dirty prairie-schooners, with tired men and women buoyed up by the promise of a new land. You ride up to a plateau, into the ruined embrasures of old Fort Marcy, and find yourself with an invading American army looking down into a tidy Spanish capital, so soon to fall into your hands. You go within the governor's palace and see De Vargas and the other Castilian

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grandees sent to set up miniature courts in the heart of a little-known and far-distant land. And while you are within that same old palace—nowadays cleverly wrought into one of the most interesting museums in America—you will see models, paintings, and photographs that depict the still earlier folk of New Mexico, those little-known humans who builded six-story apartment-houses and then vanished—a thousand years or more before the coming of Columbus. You can let your imagination go back pretty nearly as far as you wish when you go to Santa Fé. There are accurate proofs of the fact that it was a permanent town hundreds of years before the coming of the white man to America.

WONDERS OF THE GRAND CAÑON

If you stop at Santa Fé you will also wish to stop at the Grand Cañon—just as great a lion, altho in a totally different way. When you gaze down into that great mold from which must have been cast some of the great mountain ranges of America, you will feel that you have reached the ultimate of this world's scenic glories. You may spend a day there or a month. You may only cling to the rail that lines the gardens in front of El Tovar and keeps you from losing your head and dropping down a sheer two thousand feet or more, or you may immediately transform yourself into an exploring party and spend whole weeks on mule-back, seeing the apparently endless wonders of the place. In either event you will find yourself harboring grudges against the train that bears you away. You may find yourself thanking luck—and the Santa Fé—that the railroad station is so near the brink of the cañon that there is sure to be time enough for another run back and a gaze into the great red place, dry as a bone and seemingly as fathomless and as mysterious as the ocean or the blue sky overhead.

It is not the intention of this article to tell in detail of the wonders of California. That task, as has already been said, will be left to the midwinter travel issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST. It is, however, well to reiterate that there is no more charming season of the year along the west coast than November and December. And even those folk who boast that there is not a winter that passes that does not see them crossing California's garden-wall, the Sierras, find a novelty awaiting them this year in the practically completed expositions. For remember that California, who rather prides herself that she never does anything by halves, will speak of expositions in the plural number in the year 1915. Not content with having created one of the most beautiful of world fairs, if not the very largest, and consequently the most tiring, at San Francisco, she has builded a second fair, quite as large as those at Buffalo or at Jamestown, down on the hillsides back of San Diego.

THE TWO GREAT EXPOSITIONS

The two expositions are totally unlike. San Francisco's is a majestic affair, built at the very edge of the Golden Gate—the most wonderful setting ever given to a world's fair. It is wrought in yellow staff, which will only gain distinction and added beauty as the buildings begin to age. And those same buildings are crowned with domes and minarets—domes of a light blue and minarets of reds and browns—until the effect from the residential side-hills of the

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town is that of a Turkish city nestling there by the water's edge. San Diego, on the other hand, has fashioned its fair in the soft gray tones of concrete. The more beautiful buildings have not been built of wood and staff to be torn down when the show is over and charged off as architectural and economic waste. They have been built of permanent concrete, and a thousand years hence the San Diegan should be able to take his son up among the hilltops and tell the fancied and fabled story of the exposition of 1915.

From an economic standpoint the San Diego show is perhaps the most interesting. It is not every day that a little town of not more than 50,000 inhabitants and located at the end of a branch-line railroad, builds a five-million-dollar exposition and pays for it before the exposition doors open their gates. Yet that will be San Diego's boast before it opens, on New-year's day next, its World's Fair, which is to run for a year and a day. The term of the San Francisco Exposition is hardly shorter—from February 20 to December. The expectation is that there will be few folk from east of the Sierras who will go to see the one without seeing the other. There is no repetition between these friendly rivals. The one is rather supplemental to the other. Together they form America's great peaceful triumph of 1915—the more triumphant because of the bitter contrast it offers to wreckage and desolation overseas.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. M. B.," Telford, Pa.—"Please give the various meanings of the word 'creole.' Is it permissible to use the word when referring to a child born in America of parents who come from Germany?"

A creole is a white descendant of French or Spanish settlers of Louisiana or the Gulf States. Also, a native of Spanish America or the West Indies of European (originally French and Spanish) parentage. Under the second definition the term may be applicable to a child of German parentage born in Spanish America or the West Indies, but we have never heard it so applied.

"I. P.," Orrville, Ohio.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of *Santa Rosa*."

San'ta ro'sa—first *a* as in *can*, second and third *a*'s as in *sofa; o* as in *no*.

"R. J. B.," Keuka Park, N. Y.—"What is the proper use of the word 'Professor'? Is it wrong to call a high-school teacher 'Professor'? Or, is it true that only a college or university man of many years of experience, the head of a department, and on whom the honor has been conferred, should be called 'Professor'?"

A professor in the specific meaning of the term designates a public teacher of the *highest rank* who holds an endowed or established chair in a university or one of its colleges. Endowed teachers of higher grades of study are also called professors, and the term is used to designate one who holds a high *salaried* (or *endowed*) *position as a teacher* in an educational institution. The title is higher than those of *Reader, Instructor*, or *Lecturer*. As a teacher in a high school is not an instructor *of the highest grade*, it is technically wrong to style him "Professor," but the word is used sometimes as a title of courtesy, when added to the name of a person spoken to, and, having the sanction of usage, is permissible, if not distasteful to the person to whom it is applied. That it might prove offensive is due to the fact that the term has been much abused, having

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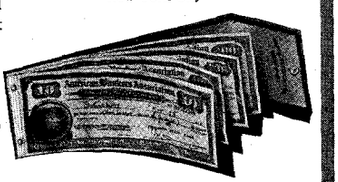

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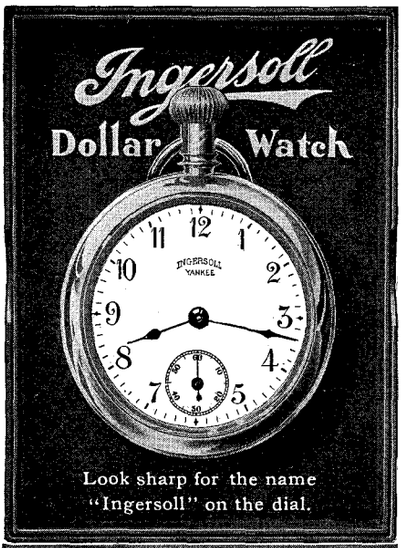

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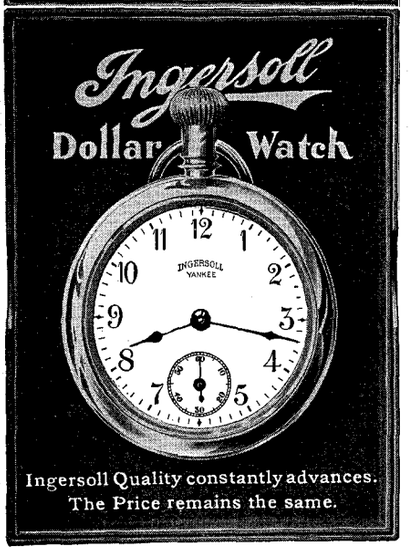


been used by charlatans, magicians, prestidigitators, jugglers, and instructors in dancing, as well as exponents of phrenology without due and accredited title thereto.

"S. F. R.," Charleston, W. Va.—"In speaking of measles, mumps, whooping-cough, etc., is the use of 'the' as a modifier proper? For example, 'Ellen has *the* measles.'"

The use of the definite article emphasizes the character of the disease which its omission would not do. "Ellen has measles" may mean she has *French* or *German measles*, or *black* or *confluent measles*, whereas *the measles* designates the disease commonly so called—a contagious eruptive fever affecting children.

"S. W. T.," Montreal, Can.—"Kindly decide the following controversy: 'A' claims that it is correct to hyphenate the word 'reasonable,' when there is insufficient space at the end of a line to print the full word in typewritten or printed matter, as follows—'rea-sonable.' 'B' claims that hyphenating the word as shown is incorrect. Kindly express your opinion as to whether 'A' or 'B' is right, and quote authority or rule covering the case."

The word *reasonable* is one of four syllables *rea-son-a-ble*, and can be divided *rea-son-able* or *reason-able*, according to space, but *not reasona-ble*. These divisions are governed by orthoepy and typographical usage.

"T. J. C.," Conyers, Ga.—"(1) In a recent article the author cites reasons as 'First,' 'Secondly,' and 'Thirdly.' Why should it not be 'Firstly,' if the other two are correct? (2) When is the word 'doubtlessly' used? Please distinguish it from 'doubtless.' (3) Is it not correct to say 'I feel badly'?"

(1) The words used are correct. The word "first" is itself an adverb and does not need *-ly*. There is a word "firstly," but its use is not common among careful writers, altho its usage dates from 1532. (2) There is no difference between "doubtless" and "doubtlessly"; both are adverbs, and the latter is a mere variant of the former. (3) "I feel badly" is not correct; it is a slang expression for "I feel ill." One may say "I feel bad," but "I feel badly" is as inadmissible as "I feel illy" would be.

"D. A. T.," New York, N. Y.—"What was the value of the *ducat*, and where was it current?"

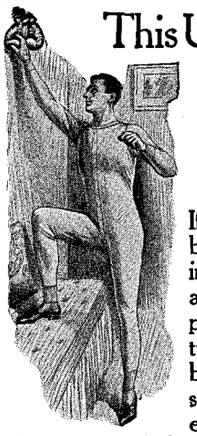
The *Venetian ducat* was a gold coin worth in *1284* about 9 shillings, or about $2.25. In *1387* its value had depreciated to that of half an English noble, which varied from *3 shillings and 4 pence* to *5 shillings*, or 83 cents to $1.25. In *1494* its value varied from 4 shillings and 7 pence to 4 shillings and 3 pence. In *1618* it was worth 7 shillings and 6 pence (about $1.88), and in *1823* 9 shillings and 6 pence ($2.36). But the *ducat* of Shakespeare's time varied in value from 3 shillings and 4 pence (83 cents) to 4 shillings and 2 pence ($1.00).

"C. K.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Please translate 'Non ti scordar di me.'"

The phrase you cite means "You do not remember me."

"A. J. P.," Americus, Ga.—"Please answer the following: (1) Why do we call some of our paper (writing) foolscap? (2) What causes dog-days? (3) Why does Easter Sunday come sometimes in March and sometimes in April?"

(1) *Foolscap* is defined as: "Writing-paper about 13 by 16 inches in size, usually folded to make pages 13 by 8 inches: it was formerly watermarked with a fool's cap and bells, whence the name; in England, also, a printing-paper of the same size." (2) *Dog-days* is a term characterizing "the hot, sultry season of summer during parts of July and August: so called from the fact that the rising of the dog-star (Sirius) is, during that period, coincident with the rising of the sun. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes the date of the heliacal rising of Sirius has varied through the centuries. The dog-days are now usually counted from July 3 to August 11, that is, 20 days before and 20 days after the conjunction. (3) Easter is a movable feast and, according to the decree of the Council of Nice, is the first Sunday after the paschal full moon, that is, the full moon that occurs on the day of the vernal equinox, March 21, or on any of the 28 days following that date. Consequently, the earliest date on which Easter can fall is March 22, and the latest is April 25. It is considered the great movable feast of the Christian year.



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